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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—
Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following very beautiful Photographic Prints adapted for framing, for the Portfolio, or Scrap-book have been lately received:—

	Rs.	As.
The celebrated Statue of Venus in the Exhibition 1862	6	0
A set of 4 Photographic Views of the Great Exhibition, taken on the 1st May and following days, the first proofs of which were forwarded to Her Majesty	16	0
The Release	6	0
The Prison Window	6	0
Two Pictures after Titien—Danae and Venus, each Rs. 4	8	0
Le Bain de Leda	4	0
Belisarians, after Baron Girard	4	0
Paul Preaching, after Raphael	4	0
The Gardener's Daughter, after Landseer	4	0
Shoeing the Horse, ditto	4	0
Raising the Maypole	3	0
The Judgment of Paris	3	0
The Homestead	3	0
Landscape—Cattle, after Cowper	3	0
Cattle in the Highlands, after Rosa Bonheur	3	0
Le Tonnendes Danaides	3	0
The English Farm Yard, after Herring	3	0
Measure for the Wedding Ring	3	0
A selection of smaller Photographs	2	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.
For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot	As.	12
¾ „ „	„	14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Refined Cocoanut oil	Rs. 5½	per Maund.
Bar Soap	„ 4	„

Apply to
G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2		at Rs.	26	p dz.
Ditto	Pints	„	14	„
Ditto		„ No. 3	20	„
Ditto	Pints	„	11	„
Ditto		„ No. 4	16	„

LEGGATT & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „
W. NICOL & Co.

"AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.
Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.
PORT in Case containing 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Gowdavery*, *Defiance* and *Vittaras.*
Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to
S. D'ESPERANCE.
*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.
S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases... Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. ....Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	„	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizot...Quarts	„	„	36
Do. do. ......Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still (Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... do.)	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
SHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	„	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	„	„	
Do. ....Hollands in cases	„	„	
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF PUNJAUB RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI).
280 Miles in Length.

Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Punjaub Railway.

Capital at present sanctioned, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each.

Deposit, 10s. or Rs. 5-7-3 per Share, and a Call of 30s. or Rs. 16-5-10 per Share payable in India on the 18th Nov. No further Call will be made during the current year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman: W. P. Andrew, Esq.
(Late Honourable East India Company's Service.)
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Bankers: Bank of London.
Solicitors: Messrs. Thomas and Hollams.
Acting Secretary: William Peters, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Chief Agent: R. W. Stevens, Esq.
Bankers: The Agra & United Service Bank.
Chief Engineer: Joseph Harrison, Esq.

THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £800,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

	Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Buffaloes, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861	2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 18,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about ⅛d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.

To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

Sir,

Having paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of ________ I request that you will allot me ________ Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full ________
Occupation ________
Address ________
Date ________

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.
Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.
Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.
Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.
Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.
Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.
Braid Guards for do. do.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery in great variety.
American daily and eight day Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch „ 30.
Mark Masters „ 16.
A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 3.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, [illegible] kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, [illegible] Articles, &c., bought and taken in Exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1861.
Orders from quotations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 5th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100⅛.
Madras	30 days' sight......	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs1,000	4½ p. cent.	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5¼ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45½ to 46 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,800 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	15 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do. [only
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.
[illegible] Alee's Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	175	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94¾
" Loan 1842-43	94¾
" Loan 1854-55	94¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	" 290 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 222 do.
German Crowns	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2 12s. 6d. to £3
" (Seeds)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0s. to £2 10s.
" (Seeds)	£2
To China	Nominal.
To Clyde	Nominal.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (4th September, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 375
New Surat	" 370 to 375
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 370 to 380
New Oomrawuttee	" 365 to 375
New Compta	" 350 to 360
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 480 to 490
New Bansee, and Noggur	" 360 to 365
New Veraval	" 345 to 350
Khandeish	" 340 to 345
New Poratesse	" 345 to 350
New Accote	" 375
New Mangalore	" 345 to 350

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candaish...at	Rs.	7 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..........	"	8 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	36 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	28 to 30

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 2nd September 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted. Up to 16th Aug 1862.	Passes Granted. From 17th to 23rd Aug. 1862.	Passes Granted. Total.	Imported into Bombay. Up to 26th Aug. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. From 27th Aug. to 2nd Sept. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay. Total Imported.	Exported by Sea. Up to 26th Aug. 1862.	Exported by Sea. From 27th Aug. to 2nd Sept. 1862.	Exported by Sea. Total.	Balance.	Detail of Exports from 27th Aug. to 2nd Sept. 1862. Chests.
At Indore.												Of the Season 1860-61.
For 1860-61 .... Chests.	*	...	40,703	*	...	79	40,029	40,344	3	40,347	[illegible]	Per Steamer "Nanking" 3
" 1861-62 .... "	24,639	932	25,571	22,563	555	7½	23,121½	19,590	643	20,233	[illegible]	Of the Season 1861-62.
At Ahmedabad.												Per Steamer "Nanking" 548
For 1860-61 .... Chests.	*	...	4,168	*	...	18½	4,149½	4,010½	...	4,010½	139	Per Steamer "Emeu" 98
" 1861-62 .... "	43	...	43	43	...	...	43	16	...	16	28	Total...... 646

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 3rd September 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
" On demand	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............		1s. 11⅞d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts............	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be [illegible] in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If [illegible] India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Gover[illegible] Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

[illegible] PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" on demand	......		
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards........................	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.

Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight............	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight............	1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight............	1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight............	1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes............	1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Sept. 3	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 2 Sept.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat 2 Sept.
4	Phatel Barrey............	Nacoda	Juddah 8 Aug.

Departures.

Date.	Ships	Commanders.	To
Sept. 4	Daylight	Smith	Havre.
	Elphinstone (s) ...	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat,—Mr. and Mrs. Sargon and 16 natives.

Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Gair ; Mr. J. L. Bucknall ; Lieut. Balton and 55 natives.

Per ship *Phatel Barrey*, from Juddah.—Pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—65 natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Daylight*, Smith, for Havre, obtained her port clearance on the 3rd instant.

The ship *Lord Raglan*, Curren, bound to Liverpool obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

Brig *Gazal*, for Zanzibar, began to load on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 1 case Country Wooden Stands, 2 nos., 2 jars Mango Preserves, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 84 packages Coffee, 123 cwt., Gaddum and Co. ; 71 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb., Trecumjee Preamjee ; 203 pieces E Teeth, 17 cwt. 16 lbs., Canjee Khatesy ; 24 pieces E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., Khutow Khimjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Thomas Mitchell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Norah Graeme.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Wootumchund Callianjee.

Negotiator.—500 bundles Linseed, 258 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Queen of the West.—100 bales Wool, 312½ cwt., Hubibbhoy Ebram.

Veritas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Hurry Pudomsy.—167 bales Cotton, 585 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Munjee Narronjee and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Egeria.—85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Beeston Castle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

For Calcutta.

Lady Franklin.—81 barrels, E. Alum, 213 cwt., 6 barrels E. Blue Vetriol, 17 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley.. Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt... ... Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley... ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),.... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle...... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
510 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen. (c. l. Aug. 22)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Grœme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
2632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR MANILLA.
810 Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.

FOR AKYAB.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
965 Balsette (s), Dundas.

FOR HONGKONG.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)

FOR CALCUTTA.
965 Arratoon Apcar (s) H. De Smidh—David Sassoon & Co.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmall Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
457 City of Palaces, Nacoda. (c. l. Aug. 30)
337 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MALABAR COAST.
269 Antine Wagjee, Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)

FOR BATAVIA.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.

NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
97 Amansthool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanuggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz.—H. M. Sidik.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda.—Shaik Mohmed A. Lutiff.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1218 Howden, Verril—A. Pestonjee & Co.
657 Indore (s) Jarman—C. M. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
444 Nemesis, Allan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
Phatel Barrey, Nacoda.
871 Peerless, Major.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
600 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—B. S. N. Company.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Cook.—Wallace & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s), A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson—Fleming & Co.
403 Washington, Maund—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.
460 Joolal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.
710 Ukko

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Alexander, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Ducat, Lieut. C. H., 109th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Neville, Lieut. E., 109th Foot, to join, from Mahidpore.
[illegible], Lieut. [illegible] Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 4th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The 21st Regt. N. I., has permission to fire Blank ammunition during the current month.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1862.

No. 478.—The following promotions are made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

Medical Establishment

Senior Assistant Surgeon John Frederick Steinhaeuser to be Surgeon, from the 4th June 1862, vice Inspector General of Hospitals J. Scott, retired on the 3rd idem.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Harris to be Surgeon, from the 12th June 1862, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. F. Collier, retired on the 11th idem

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1862.

No. 489.—Lieut. W. T. Brown, of H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the 19th Aug. 1862, the date of departure from Point de Galle, on medical certificate under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 490.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion are made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Second Captain Walter William Woodward to take rank from the 29th May 1861, vice Second Captain Beamish promoted.

Promotions.

Lieut. George Francis Worsley to be Second Captain, from the 11th July 1861, vice Second Captain F. Lloyd, retired from the Service from the 10th idem.

Lieut. John Ritchie to be Second Captain, from the 2nd October 1861, vice Second Captain C. Clarke promoted.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1862.

No. 496.—It has been decided by the Government of India that the enchanced rates of pension laid down in G. G. O. No. 321, dated 19th March 1858, are not admissible to Troop Serjeant Majors and Quartermaster Serjeants, who are in the same category for pension as Colour Serjeants of Infantry.

No. 497.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 18th May 1861, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieutenant May Jephson James Mignon, 15th Regt. N. I. doing duty with the Central India Horse.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 3rd Sept. 1862.

Ensign W. C. Morris, General List, at present doing duty with the 44th Foot, is attached to the 7th Regiment N. I., and directed to join.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 855 of the 16th August 1862. Fort Adjutants or Station Staff Officers are required to wear the dress laid down in the Queen's Regulations for " Fort or Town Adjutants with the exception of the Sword Belt and Buttons which are to be of the Staff or Staff Corps pattern.

The Shell Jacket and Waist Coat laid down in the above quoted General Order is to be worn by these officers.

A loose Frock Coat of Blue cloth or other light material of the same pattern as that prescribed for officers of Infantry, trimmed with black lace with olivets and loops of Black Russian Braid, may be worn.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. H. J. Stock from 1st September to 15th September, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. F. C. Sherren from date of departure for 30 days to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd September 1862.

F. T. Willaume, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to India under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July 1862.

Mr. A. Rankin, 3rd Class Engineer, having arrived at the Presidency without his pay papers, the Purser of the *Coromandel* is authorised to pay him on responsibility of the Pay Master of the Indus Flotilla.

Mr. W. J. McGee, Captain's Clerk, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution, No. 587 of the 15th July last.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th September 1862.

Mr. W. J. Powell, Mate, having reported himself from the leave granted him in Squadron Order, of the 4th ultimo, is directed to join the *Victoria*.

Assistant Apothecaries McGoch and Khytan, supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be discharged to the *Semiramis*, as supernumeraries for passage to join the *Mahi*, and *Constance*, respectively.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 4.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Baron De Hochepied Larpent, Acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, assumed charge of the duties of his office on the 29th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Samuel James Harrison is authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the Zillahs of Poona and the Konkun while acting for Mr. Showell.

Mr. N. Oliver, Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one month under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. R. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been allowed a furlough to Europe, for fifteen months from the 12th August 1862.

Mr. C. B. Izon, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Tannah, is vested with the powers prescribed in Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee is authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the Sholapoor Zillah.

Mr. Konig is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer while employed in the Public Works Department in North Canara.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. Phelps, R. E., an Acting First Class Assistant Engineer.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Registrar of the Diocese, returned from Europe on the 25th August, and resumed his duties from that date.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Registrars of Marriages under Section XVIII. of Act 5 of 1852 :—

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Plumptre, for Tanna.
Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston, for Dhoolia.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. J. Harrison to act, until further orders, as District Deputy Collector of Poona.

Mr. T. Weeding to be First Assistant Collector at Rutnagherry from the date of Mr. A. R. Grant's embarkation for Europe, but to continue to act as Judicial Assistant at Sattara.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to be First Assistant Collector at Tanna from the date of Mr. A. R. Grant's embarkation for Europe.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Husson *alias* Moosakhan, an Assessor of Income Tax, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one month under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

D. C. F. Ogilvie, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Nowrojee, Byramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor, are appointed Members of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Sholapoor.

PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Gunput Succarm is promoted to the grade of Assistant Overseer, with effect from the 1st August 1862.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Little a Second Class Assistant Engineer from the 22nd August 1862.

The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Overseers in the Public Works Department are appointed Assistant Overseers with effect from the 25th May 1862 :—

Serjeant J. Ward. F. Stratton, and J. Cleverly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COMETS, &c.

SIR,—As you seem to have become rather cometic of late, you will perhaps allow me space for a few words in reply to the attack on the letter of " Kometes" in your yesterday's issue. Whoever the " airy one" may be—star or mortal—I think the reply was rather testy ; for, after all, he only seems to have misunderstood you, when by " unresting velocity," he inferred that you meant *unabating velocity*,—not a very unnatural mistake after all. He did not " profess" to be ignorant of sublunary affairs, but quite the contrary : he only said you might erroneously ' suppose him careless about them.'

With all deference to the writers of " Editorials," permit me then to remark, that though it may be possible, nay even *probable*, that some comets may move in other than elliptic orbits,—it has yet to be proved that any of them really do so. This, I think, is sufficiently borne out by the fact that, to all the recent comets, of which sufficient observations have been obtained, elliptic orbits have been assigned by Encke, Galle, and all our best astronomers. True, the periods assigned to many are only alleged to be approximate,—still that any period can be assigned is proof sufficient that the major axis of the curve is not infinite. It may not be uninteresting to some to state the periods recently determined for carefully observed comets as approximate. Thus :—

The comet of				
1680 (Newton's)	has a probable period	of	8814	years.
1763	"	"	"	7334
1769	"	"	"	2090
1807	"	"	"	1714
1811 (the great comet of)			"	3065
1811 (the second comet of)			"	876
1822 (the 4th	"	),	"	5444
1825 (the great	"	),	"	4386
1840 (the fourth	"	),	"	344
1844	"	"	"	102050
1845 (Colla's)	"	"	"	249
1846 (DeVico's)	"	"	"	2720
1858 (Donati's)	"	"	"	2500

The tendency of modern astronomy, then, is to consider all comets as periodic,—and for this a sufficient physical reason might be assigned.

The writer of the article in yesterday's columns seems in one place to confound the comet of 1680, which stands first in the above list, with " Encke's,' of 3.3 years : and, as for the comet of 1673, whose enormous distance is spoken of, I am unable to find it in any of the lists to which I have access. Again the comet of 1682 indeed receded from the sun 3370 millions of miles,—but that is not " less remote than the planet Herschel and far nearer than is the more recently discovered planet Neptune," as the writer affirms ;—for Uranus is only about 1830 millions of miles from the sun, and Neptune less than 2860 millions, so that Halley's comet extends beyond the orbits of both.

Halley had a fanciful idea according to which the comet of 1680, having an imaginary period of 575 years, would have appeared at such great epochs in history as the Hebrew date of the flood, the time of Ogyges, the Trojan War, the destruction of Nineveh, the death of Julius Cæsar, &c. Recent and more accurate computations, giving the true elements of its orbit, shew that it requires a vastly longer period than " six hundred years to complete its orbit"—or no less than 8814 years,—its greatest distance from the sun being 81,063 millions of miles. This is a distance with which no human mind can form any acquaintance, yet it is small compared with that of the nearest fixed stars. The distance of *a* Centauri is more than twenty-one millions of millions of miles from the sun, or almost 270 times farther than that of this comet at its aphelion ; and the distance of Sirius, " the brightest of all," is four times as great as that of *a* Centauri, or upwards of *eighty-five* millions of millions of miles. The distance " sixty millions of millions of miles," which the writer taking ' Kometes' to task, applies to " the star nearest of all to the earth and brightest of all" belongs, then, neither to the ' nearest' nor the ' brightest,' but to 61 Cygni,—a star of the *sixth* magnitude, and about three times more distant than *a* Centauri. Lastly, what he calls " the centre of the *entire* universe," let me inform him, is really unknown to astronomers—they have not even ventured to look for it. Mädler of Dorpat has, indeed, pointed out that *Alcyone*, one of the Pleiades, is at, or very near the centre of gravity of all the stars *whose proper motions have been estimated* ; that our distance from that point is perhaps about thirty-four millions of times the radius of the earth's orbit ; and that, if this speculation be correct, the period of the sun's revolution round that point must be about 19,256,000 years. But this is a conclusion founded on the observation of but a few of those multitudinous orbs that throng the centre of that great galaxy whose bewildering arms stretch far out into infinity, and the smallest of which might be mistaken for a universe. And this mighty annulus itself is perhaps only a star-cloud, a nebula, in that ocean of immensity whose centre no created mind can ever discover. Who shall say then that the centre of even our whole stellar system alone, with its magnificent encircling milky-way, shall ever be determined,—much more that Mädler has already achieved the success he sought!—I am, yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 4th September 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At Malabar Hill, on the 4th September, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of a son.

At Poona, on the 2nd September, the wife of Mr. Charles Spilling, Saddler, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Mooltan, on the 23rd August, the wife of A. C. C. De Renzy, of a daughter.

At Beaur, on the 22nd August, the wife of Surgeon D. H. Small, of a daughter.

At Jhansie, on the 26th August, the wife of Baboo Pro Punno Chunder Deb, Secretary to the Oriental Club, of a son.

MARRIAGE—

At St. James' Church, Delhi, on the 26th August, Henry Mount Parkerson, Esq., H. M.'s 82nd Foot, to Alice Charlotte, second daughter of the late Captain R. Haldane, of the late 45th B. N. I.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer " CHINA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for ADEN per Steamer " SEMIRAMIS," will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer " ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR HONGKONG.

The Mails for HONGKONG, per steamer " COROMANDEL," will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
September	12th, 27th.	September............	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November............	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December............	14th, 29th

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 4th Sept. 1862.

Perozshaw Cursetjee.
Kissendass Loyeh, care of Ramdial Rugnath.
Soonderdass Morarjee.
Pursotumdass Nathadass.
Ezaky Meshorar.
Captain Money.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 20	KURRACHEE............	Aug 29
AGRA....................	Aug 30	LAHORE	Aug 27
ALLAHABAD	Aug 17	LONDON	Aug 4
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	Aug 9	MADRAS	Aug 29
BANGALORE	Aug 29	MALTA	Aug 8
COCHIN	Aug 23	MEERUT	Aug 22
CALCUTTA	Aug 28	OUDH	Aug 27
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON..................	Aug 16	PENANG...	July 23
DELHI	Aug 29	RANGOON	July 23
FRANCE	Aug 5	SUEZ	Aug 13
HONGKONG	July 28	SINGAPORE	Aug 2

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that in an article in yesterday's paper proposing jury trials in Libel cases on the civil side of our Courts, we were in error in implying that the truth of a so-called libel in India is not a justification sufficient to avert damages. We did not intend to say that, or to imply it, and do not think we did either.

Undoubtedly this justification, properly pleaded, has in general that legal effect,—to avert damages,—so that we are not now quite so badly off as we may have led our readers, or at least this particular reader, to believe. Truth, in general, is certainly not a libel, and the publication of it, unless of a very peculiar kind, and decidedly malicious, is not now punishable civilly or criminally in British India.

There is no doubt, however, that we ought to have as much of Lord Campbell's Act on the law of libel, as has not already been incorporated in the Penal Code, made law in India. This among other things would allow a proof at the trial of an offer of an apology for an inadvertent wrong done. It would also enable publishers to rebut the presumption of malice which now arises on the publication of libels, however innocent the publication may be in fact.

WE have been accused, sometimes, of remarking with unnecessary severity upon the administration of justice, so called, in the Mofussil. But nothing that we have ever said equals in severity what came out quite incidentally in the High Court the other day in the progress of a suit by a Belgaum Vakeel against a client who, having had the benefit of the Vakeel's services, forgot to pay for them as he ought. Without farther referring to that case we here quote what one of the reporter's narrates as part of the speech of counsel uncontradicted in any way on the occasion of the trial :—

" Major T. L. Jameson, Cantonment magistrate of Belgaum, applied to Captain Schneider to send to him the defendant and two other persons, named Nagesh Babarow and Seenappa Shroff, and he undertook to find out the robbers and to recover the stolen property. The three persons were therefore sent to Major Jameson, who, without any enquiry or investigation of the charge, put them in solitary confinement with iron handcuffs for about twenty-two days. The plaintiff appeared before Major Jameson as Vakeel for the defendant, and protested against the arbitrary act by which the three persons were kept in confinement. Major Jameson refused to hear the plaintiff, or any other person, on behalf of the defendant. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, presented several petitions to Mr. Seton Karr, the Political Agent at Belgaum, to the Brigadier, the Brigade Major, Colonel Jacob, Political Commissioner Southern Maratha Country, and to the Governor in Council, against the arbitrary and illegal acts of Major Jameson, who thereupon issued an order and posted notices prohibiting the plaintiff from entering the cantonment limits of Belguam. Major Jameson afterwards procured by force a written confession of the robbery from the defendant and his companions ; he also took possession of their property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 50,000 ; and then released them from confinement. After his release from jail, plaintiff advised the defendant to proceed to Bombay and institute legal proceedings against Major Jameson for false imprisonment, and for the recovery of the property forcibly taken from him. An action was accordingly instituted against the Major by the defendant, who came for that purpose to Bombay. At his (defendant's) request, the plaintiff also came to Bombay, and was examined *de bene esse* before the Prothonotary as a witness on behalf of the defendant. The action, after being set down for trial, was compromised by Major Jameson, who paid Rupees 50,000 and costs to the defendant's then solicitors Messrs. Rimington and Kelly."

Major Jameson has been so well punished already, if the story of his having paid fifty thousand rupees and costs to prevent his conduct in this matter from being brought before the Court, that it seems cruel to take any farther notice of it now, when thus incidentally brought to light. But really it is very scandalous. We had thought that such conduct was only tolerated in Kattywar ; and even there, conduct of a similar nature has met with severe censure and punishment. We trust, therefore, better days are dawning on the Mofussil.

Let no native, however, crow over the punishment of such men as Major Jameson or Major Barr. For those gentlemen's ways have been real native ways. And where is the Rajah or Native Government that sticks at imprisoning, punishing and killing, without inquiry as to guilt, when they are left with the power ?

THE chairman of the East India Reform Society, Mr. John Dickinson, in his recent pamphlet, entitled " Remarks on the Indian Railway Reports," &c. &c., made the statement that the Indian Railway traffic returns diminished as the lines were extended into the country. The Government director of the Indian Railway Companies, in his report for 1861-62, gives the traffic returns for the open lines of all the Railways. Let us look at once at the railway nearest home—the Grand Indian Peninsula, and see what Mr. Dickinson's statement is worth. The length of this railway open at the date of the report was 437 miles, consisting of 200 miles in the North East line, 204 miles in the South East, and 33 miles of double line common to both. The results of the traffic operations must be estimated in connection with the great disadvantage under which the railway labors in consequence of the break at the Ghauts, which separate the Concan from the Deccan, rendering the line comparatively useless for traffic from the coast to the interior. It is correctly stated, that neither economy, simplicity of management, speed, nor any of the advantages in fact, of railway communication, can be realized so long as this interruption lasts ; and no judgment can yet be formed of the traffic which the line will utlimately command, and of the impulse that will be given to trade and agriculture. In these circumstances the working expenses* are necessarily out of proportion to the earnings. The direct cost to which the Company was put during the past year by conveying the traffic across the Ghauts was 45,851*l.*, or nearly 17 per cent. of the gross receipts. Other indirect contingent charges will be avoided when the communication is no longer broken. This evil will be remedied, as regards the Bhore Ghaut, in a few months, the Incline is expected to be open for traffic next March : as regards the Thul Ghaut, the evil will exist a year longer. About the same time it is expected that the branch line to Nagpore, the great cotton mart of Central India, will be opened; and in another year the whole line to Jubbulpore will probably be completed. The following statements apply to the year ended 30th June 1861, during which time the *maximum* length of line open was 340 miles, and the *minimum* 297, the mean length for the whole year being about 320 miles. The number of passengers conveyed during the years ending 30th June 1859, 1860, and 1861 was as follows :—1859, number of miles open 194, total number of passengers 1,161,501 : 1860, number of miles open 279, total number of passengers 1,294,820 ; 1861, number of miles open 320, total number of passengers 2,013,942. The amount of receipts from passengers and goods during these three years were as follows :—1859, number of miles open 194, total receipts, £147, 431 : 1860, number of miles open 279, total receipts £181,677 : 1861, number of miles open 320, total receipts £228,689. During the same three years the proportion per cent. of working expenses to gross receipts has increased, owing chiefly to the ghauts—the figures being 1858-59, 44·1 : 1859-60, 58·7 : 1860-61, 69·5. These statements furnish the simple results of the working of this line in its present condition ; but except in one or two respects, they cannot convey any accurate notion of what it will produce in future. The detached portions of the line which are open in consequence of the interruptions, the imperfect communication between many stations and the existing roads of the country, the unsettled arrangements for conducting the traffic, and the still experimental state of the question of rates and fares, render it very difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate, by estimates or calculations, the results that may be obtained when these works are fully completed. We have no doubt that a great development of traffic will be realized when roads and tramways as feeders for the trunk lines of railway are made. And as for the working expenses of the lines, they will be capable of reduction every year, as the natives of the country become trained and qualified for working and maintaining the lines.

On the question of rates and fares, the Report refers to the difficulty of ascertaining, in the present incomplete state of the lines the precise rates most suitable and remunerative. One point, however, is unquestionably proved, that the people of India are similar to the people of every European country in their disposition to travel. The numbers using the rail are in proportion to the inducements offered. For instance, when a fourth class, with reduced fares, was established on the G. I. P. Railway, with about 350 miles open, the number of passengers increased nearly half a million in six months. But low rates and remunerative rates are not always synonymous. Increase in numbers necessarily produces an increase in the working expenses ; and it is doubted whether it is possible to convey, with profit, passengers in any vehicle, safely constructed and properly fitted up, at the rate of less than one-fifth of a penny per mile, which was the fourth class fare on the line just referred to. The following are the rates of charge at present in force on the open Railways :—

Railway.	Passenger Fares. 1st Class. Per mile. d.	Passenger Fares. 2nd Class. Per mile. d.	Passenger Fares. 3rd Class. Per mile. d.	Passenger Fares. 4th Class. Per mile. d.	Goods' Rates. 1st Class. Per ton Per mile. d.	Goods' Rates. 2nd Class. Per ton per mile. d.	Goods' Rates. 3rd Class. Per ton per mile. d.	Goods' Rates. 4th Class. Per ton per mile. d.	Goods' Rates. 5th Class. Per ton per mile. d.
East Indian	3	1½	½	...	1⅛	1½	2¼	3½	6¾
Calcutta and South Eastern...	2¾	1¼	½	...	1¼	1½	2¼	3½	6¼
G. I. Peninsula	2¼	¾	½	¼	1	1¼	2	2½	3¼
Bombay and Baroda	1½	¾	½	...	1	1¼	2	2½	3¼
Scinde	2¼	¾	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras............	1	½	½	...	1¼	1½	1½	...	...
Great Southern	2¼	½	½	...	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¼	...

The charge for conveying cotton by railway is now from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per ton per mile. The mode hitherto adopted of carrying it by bullocks and in country carts, involves an expense of about 3*d.* or 3½*d.* per ton per mile, and the cotton is so much injured during its transit that the cost of conveyance really amounts to about 4½*d.* per ton. The railway charges of 1*d.* and 1½*d.* exhibit, therefore, a very favorable contrast, and will enable the merchant to reduce the price at Manchester to 4*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* a ton, or nearly a half penny per lb. for all cotton brought from a distance of 300 miles in the interior.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

EIGHTH MEETING OF SECOND SESSION OF 1862.

POONA, *3rd September* 1862.

Present :—His Excellency Sir H.B.E. Frere, K.C.B., President.

His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.,
Honorable MR. W. E. FRERE,
" MR. J. D. INVARARITY,
" MR. W. B. TRISTRAM,
" MR. M. H. SCOTT,
" MR. A. D. ROBERTSON,
" MR. M. V. VINCHOORKUR,
" MR. R. J. JEEJEEBHOY,
" MR. J. SUNKERSETT,

and Mr. Deputy Secretary L. H. Bayley.

The first order of the day was the further consideration of the Bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of Furnaces in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, as amended by the Select Committee. The first two sections of the Bill were agreed to at last Meeting. The Honorable Mr. Frere moved that the following Section be substituted for Section III. of the Bill as amended by the Committee.

" III. It shall, for the purposes of this Act, be competent for a Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay to appoint a person or persons who shall be thereby authorized to enter any premises to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, and inspect any Furnaces therein, and if the owner or occupier of the Premises or if the Agent, Foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier shall refuse to allow their premises to be inspected by the person so authorized it shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable authorized by the order in writing of a Magistrate with or without any assistance to enter into and upon any building or premises in the Town and Surbubs of Bombay in which any furnace may be or in which any noxious trade or business may be carried on and to examine into the construction of such furnace and into the manner of carrying on such trade or business, and any person obstructing any such Police Officer or Constable in the execution of any such order shall upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 500 Rupees."

The above amendment, with the omission of the words " a Magistrate or," was after some discussion agreed to.

The other four Sections of the Bill (published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th August 1862) were then unanimously agreed to, and the second reading of the Bill was postponed till the next Meeting of Council, as by the Rules, a Bill cannot be read a second time and passed at the Meeting at which amendments are made in it.

The second order of the day was the further consideration of a Bill for further amending Act XXVI of 1850, of which the first Section was agreed to at the last Meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity moved that the following Section be inserted as Section II of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee (published in *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th August 1862.)

" II. All Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Mamlutdars and Mahalkurees shall be Ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality within the limits of their local jurisdiction, and the following Officers shall be Ex-officio Commissioners when resident in any city, town, or suburb in which a Municipal Commission is or shall be established, viz.

The Executive Engineer of the District.
The Civil Surgeon.
The Superintendent of Police.
The Assistant Superintendent of Police.
The Deputy Collector at the Sudder Station.
The City or Town Foujdar."

The above additional Section with a Proviso limiting the number of Ex-Officio members of Municipal Commissions to one third of the whole number, was agreed to.

The other Section of the Bill (published in *Bombay Gazette* of 29th August 1862) was also agreed to, and the second reading of the Bill was postponed till the next Meeting of Council.

The next order of the day was the further consideration of the Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers and Canals. All the Sections except the 16th were agreed to at last Meeting. Mr. Frere moved the following amendment :—

" That the word *order* be substituted for ' *direct*' in the 12th line of Section XVI of the Bill, and that the following be added at the end of the 16th line, ' within a certain time to be specified in that order in case of wilful failure on the part of the Company to comply with that order, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees Five Hundred for every day that they fail so to do.'

The above amendment was agreed to, when the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity moved the following twelve amendments, but the majority of the Council were of opinion that as they were very important, and ample time had not elapsed since they were circulated to the Members, their consideration should be deferred to the next Meeting of Council.

1. " That the words " both the land required temporarily during the construction of the works, and that required for permanent occupation" be substituted for the words " the land required for the same" in the 8th and 9th lines of Section IX.

2. " That the following words be added at the end of the same Section " and the promoters shall then, if they have not been before, be incorporated as a Company for carrying out the undertaking."

3. " That in Section X line 13, Section XV line 5, and in Section XVI lines 6, 8 and 21 the word " Company" be substituted for the words " the promoters."

4. " That the following be substituted for the last five lines of Section XI after the words " include land,"

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“required for Stations, Buildings or any Works or purposes recognized by the Commissioner as necessary for the undertaking.”

5. “That the following be substituted for Section XII.

“Whenever the Company shall have completed any line of communication for which land shall have been taken under this Act or any portion thereof suitable for public accommodation, it shall be inspected by a Government Officer, and if he report it complete, that traffic can be carried on it without danger to the public and that it is equipped with engines, boats, and means of transport sufficient for public accommodation, Government will thereupon declare the line to be open to the public, and the Company will then convey passengers thereon, and undertake the transport of goods and all descriptions of traffic as Common Carriers. Provided that the passenger fares and the tolls on goods charged to the public shall not exceed the rates which have been approved by Government.”

6. “That the following be inserted as Section XIII.

“The Company shall before the line is declared open to the public have marked off on the ground by a sufficient fence, all land permanently required, and restore those portions only required during the construction of the works, and they shall furnish to the Collector on or before the days of opening an accurate plan of the land to be permanently occupied by them drawn on a scale not less than 200 feet to an inch, and Government shall give the Company a title (or 99 year's lease) for all the land thus permanently occupied.”

7. “That Sections XIII. XIV. and XV. stand respectively XIV. XV. and XVI. Sections of the Bill.

8. “That the following Clause be added at the end of Section XV.

“The above provision will not bar any individual, suffering loss or damage by the works of the Company, from suing them for compensation in a Civil Court.

9. “That the following be inserted as Section XVII.

“Should the Company leave any quarry or ballast pit unfenced, and in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District unsafe, he shall have authority to call upon the Company to do what is necessary for the protection of the public in a reasonable time, and the Company shall be liable to a fine of Rupees 10 per day for every day after that appointed by the Magistrate in which the pit or quarry shall remain unsafe.”

“10. That the following be substituted for the words “if it appears to the Government” in the first line of the 18th Section.

“If at any time after the line has been opened to the public it appears to Government.”

“11. That Section XIX be amended by inserting the various Sections of Act XVIII of 1854, which are made applicable to lines of communication constructed under this Act.

“12. That Sections XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII, stand respectively the XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV and XXV Sections of the Bill.

The next order of the day was the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, but the Hon'ble the Advocate General suggested that, as he was unable to be at the Meetings of the Select Committee at which an amended Bill has been prepared, and as the Bill has been entirely recast, the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee should be postponed till the next Meeting to give him an opportunity of considering the amended Bill, draft of which he had only seen this morning. The presentation of the Report of the Select Committee and of the amended Bill was accordingly deferred till next Meeting of Council. The next order of the day was the first reading of “a Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and to enable District Police Officers to try certain minor offences specified in Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code.” The Hon'ble Mr. Frere, who was to have introduced the Bill, proposed that it be postponed, as he had two Police Bills to introduce, which might obviate the necessity of proceeding with the Bill. The first reading of the Bill was accordingly deferred.

The last order of the day was the first reading of “a Bill for the Registry of Vessels and levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus.” The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity in introducing the Bill referred to the necessity of adopting measures for improving the conservancy of the River Indus, and stated that the following Statement of Objects and Reasons showed why a legislative enactment was necessary to provide funds for the purpose.

“It having been found necessary to raise funds for the Conservancy of the River Indus, a set of Rules for the Registry of Vessels and levying of Fees was issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 20th December 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd January 1862.”

2. “In the year 1849 a Pilot Establishment was instituted at the mouths of the Indus, and fees have ever since been levied on all vessels passing through them. A set of rules for this Pilot Establishment was issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 27th November 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette* on the 12th December 1861.”

3. “The necessity of providing funds for the Conservancy of the River and of maintaining a Pilot Establishment at its mouths still exists, and it appears desirable that the Rules regulating the Registry of Vessels and the levy of Pilotage Fees should have the force of Law, and that Officers should be indemnified for acts heretofore done in accordance with such Rules, but without the authority of any law.

4. “The present Act has been drawn up to secure these objects. It provides for the levy of registration fees and for expending the same on the Conservancy of the River. It provides a Scale of Pilotage Fees (the same as has existed from 1849 to 1861) on all Vessels passing through the mouths of the Indus; and enacts that the same be devoted to the maintenance of the Pilotage Establishment and the erection and maintenance of Beacons to mark the Channels. It is believed that the Funds which will be realised under this Act will be no more than sufficient to defray the Conservancy and Pilotage expenses.”

On the Motion of Mr. Inverarity, the Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble Messrs. Robertson, Tristram, Scott, Juggonath Sunkersett, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the mover, to report at next meeting of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott then moved for leave to bring in “a Bill for the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay.” Mr. Scott in a lengthy speech showed the existence of these frauds, the defective state of the existing law to check them, and the necessity for further legislation in the matter.

The Council gave leave to bring in the Bill referred to.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO AUGUST 11.

GALLE, 3rd *Sept.* 10-52 P.M.

Calcutta letters July 2nd.

Consols ninety-three and one eight.

Fives, one hundred and four. Discount Market firmer.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence one-eighth.

Bullion in Bank eighteen millions.

Reserve of Notes nine millions two hundred thousand.

Specie one hundred and ten thousand.

Indigo, inactive.

Sugar quieter.

Rice, Bengal, steadier; soft grain dull.

Saltpetre one shilling lower.

Linseed steady.

Rape declined one shilling.

Silk steady.

Corahs small transactions.

Jute large sales firmer.

Hides rather dearer.

Lacdye steady.

Shellac maintained.

Safflower unsupported.

Castor firmer, six pence higher.

Wheat steady.

Cotton unsettled, one eighth lower.

Yarn rather dearer.

Shirtings extremely firm.

Arrivals—*Clark, Governor General, and Cicero.*

WE are informed that Kennedy House, at Simla, has been engaged for Lord Elgin, who will pass the next summer there.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 30.

IT is remoured in Military Circles that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, C.B., at present Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, will be appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, with the Commander-in-Chief. Should Colonel Johnson not feel disposed (which is by no means improbable—considering his present position and prospects)—to accept the appointment, it will, we are informed, devolve upon the present Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery—Major Frith.—*Mofussilite, August* 26.

LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

15th August 1862.

THE Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay having under the provisions of Section 6 of Her Majesty's Letter Patent, dated the 26th June 1862, appointed to the Ministerial Officers and Servants of the High Court for the period of four months, the Ministerial Officers and Servants who were on the Establishments of the Supreme and Sudder Courts at the date of the abolition of these Courts, and having submitted the said appointments for the approval of the Governor in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the said appointments for the period of four months.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

15th August 1862.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. R. H. Pinhey, by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court, to act as Registrar of that Court during the time that the Honorable Mr. Newton sits and performs the duties of Judge.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

WE are sorry to say we have not as yet received any latest English news *via* Galle, in consequence of an interruption in the line between Dharwar and Bellary.

THE ADEN MAILS.—The mails for Aden by H. M.'s steamer *Semiramis*, will be closed this morning at ten o'clock.

THE Merchant steamers *Telegraph* and *Manchester* arrived from Surat on the 3rd inst., have brought on board 185 bales of Cotton.

THE following passengers will proceed to Liverpool, to-morrow, by the ship *Lord Raglan*:—Mr. C. V. Arey; Mr. W. T. Wilson; Mr. G. B. Barrett; Mr. J. L. Leckie; Mr. J. Jackson; Mr. J. Roper; Mr. H. T. C Hooper, Mr. E. Hard Mrs. Reeds and Mr. J. G. DuBouley.

THE ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 6th September, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—On the Prevalence of Typhoid Fever in the Bombay Presidency. By J. Peet, M.D.

SUNKURSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients admitted during the last month was 320, of these were 145 Hindoos, of whom 104 were males; 13 Musulmans, 9 being males; 129 Parsees, 48 being males; 25 Christians, 7 being males; and 8 of other castes, of whom 5 were males. With regard to ages there were 81 under ten years of age, 66 under twenty, 141 between twenty and forty, 29 between forty and sixty, and 3 upwards of sixty. Out of the 320 admissions 206 were cured, 9 relived, 74 absented and 31 are remaining under treatment.

WE are informed that it is in contemplation to appoint one of the field officers of a Royal Regiment of the Line stationed in this Presidency to the command of Her Majesty's 106th Regiment at Neemuch. The whole of the Field Officers belonging to that Corps are either away on furlough or employed on the Staff, and the command has recently fallen upon Brevet-Major Bolton, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry, who although a most excellent officer in all other respects, labours under the serious, and indeed insuperable, disqualification, of having had no previous experience in the command of Europeans. It is understood that the Horse Guards has sent out the most positive instructions on this subject, and has desired that the Commanding Officers of the new Line Regiments shall always be men who have had experience of European troops.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 3.

WE notice that the health of the Town has improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are somewhat higher; while the deaths from fever have decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 249 against 276 of the preceding week; and against 233, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	7	Fever	5
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	10
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	21	Cholera	0
Small-pox	2	Other diseases	7
Fever	67	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	76	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	1
Cholera	2	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Fever	35	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	14		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	2	1
Cholera	24	9
Measles	0	0
Fever	111	119
Nervous system	12	13
Respiratory system	11	24
Vascular system	0	1
Alimentary system	41	33
Cachexy	35	22

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bora Abdool Hooson Sallojee, a silk gailer; date of petition filed, 19th August 1862.

Framjee Hormusjee, unemployed; date of petition filed, 21st August 1862.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, a merchant; date of petition filed, 22nd August 1862.

Luckhma Dana, Pitamber Luckhma, and Hameer Samut, goldsmiths; date of petitions filed, 23rd August 1862.

Joseph Priestly, unemployed; date of petition filed, 25th August 1862.

Balcrustna Succaram, a graduate, G.M.C.; Lawrence Baptist, a clerk in the Dockyard; date of petitions filed, 26th August 1862.

Luxumon Nilcunt Sett, unemployed; Ebrahim Rahim, a hawker; date of petitions filed, 29th August 1862.

Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, unemployed; Mahomed Sallay vullud Shaik Abdoolla Churfurray, Baba vullud Shaik Adom Sownusker, Abdool Gunny, Shaik Ahmed Burwary, Cumroodin vullud Abdool Gunny Digunker, and Baba vullud Shaik Ahmed Mongaver, first is a tindal, and all the others are lascars; date of petitions filed, 30th August 1862.

Bapoo Dickseet bin Seedayswer Dickseet, none Richard Augustus Rozario, a draftsman; Rubiabee; widow of late Jumall Esmall Jumall, and Oosman Currim, charcoal merchants; date of petitions filed, 1st September 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Memon Ebram Rahim, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, Balcrustna Succaram, Memon Abdool Rahimon, Essack, and Luxumon Nilcunt Sett,—3rd Monday in September instant, at 11 o'clock.

Joseph Priestly, Soonderlall Hurjeevundass, Khutri Jaitha Gocul, Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, Gungaram Muleeram, Richard Augustus Rozario, Framjee Hormusjee, Bapoo Dickseet bin Seedayswer Dicksett, Luckmon Dana, Pittamber Luckhmon, and Hameer Samut, Dajeeba Bulvuntrao, Govind Khundoojee, Ragoba Dewjee, and Bhicoo Balloo,—1st Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovementioned Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents's Estate.

Dhondoo Wisswanathjee,—3rd Monday in September instant, of 13 per cent.

Lawrence Baptist,—3rd Monday in September instant, of 12 per cent.

Richard Dullard,—3rd Monday in September instant, of 9 per cent.

Dyall Jaising,—3rd Monday in September instant, of 8 per cent.

Dattoo Parpia,—3rd Monday in September instant, of 2 and 14 annas per cent.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of September 1862.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

AT the annual general meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), held this day at the Office of the Company in Marine Street,

Present.—R. McIlwraith, Esq., in the chair; C. F. Kelly, Esq.; A. C. Scott, Esq.; A. Brown, Esq.; Kessowjee Naik, Esq.; Welljee Malloo, Esq.; Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, Esq.; Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.; Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.; Hubbibhoy Ebraham, Esq.; Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Hurjeevun Jeevun, Esq.; Dorabjee Burjorjee, Esq.; Madhowjee Dhurumsey, Esq.; Dhunjee Curmulla, Esq.; Roopchund Kessowjee, Esq.; Ramjee Jetta, Esq.; Dwarkadas Sungjee, Esq.; and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,

The Chairman read the following

REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders, a report of their proceedings during the past year.

The shareholders will doubtless be pleased to notice the improvement in the revenue of the Company, and as this results entirely from the increased popularity of the Elphinstone Bunder, the large outlay on pressing account being still unremunerative, it affords the strongest proof of the profitable nature of the undertaking and the best guarantee for its future success.

The income derived from ground rent has more than doubled as compared with last year, whilst the wharfage fees have increased 70 per cent.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding every exertion and the utmost skill and care on the part of the Company's Engineer, Mr. James G. T. Scott, the Presses furnished by Mr. Stewart continue unproductive, involving the loss, not only of the revenue anticipated from their working, but of the wharfage fees, ground, and warehouse rent on produce, which the existence of pressing accommodation would have attracted to the Bunder.

They are now, however, being tried with a new Quadrant, designed by Mr. Scott, and experiments so far lead to the expectation that they may be adopted for pressing China bales, or for up-country work, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made ere long to dispose of them for such purposes.

Being compelled to abandon the idea of rendering them efficient, your Directors have given the most careful attention to measures for replacing them by others, but before stating the steps that have been taken they may mention that overtures have been made for the purchase or occupation of the Press house by other Companies. Looking, however, to the prospect of increased facilities for pressing being required, and the advantages possessed in contiguity of site to the new Railway station, the Directors have considered it for your advantage that the Company should not relinquish the business of pressing, although they have reason to think that a profit on the first cost of the Press-house nearly equal to the estimated loss on the Presses might have been obtained.

This decision having been come to, it was resolved to apply for the right of using the Patent Presses at work in one of the local establishments. The terms demanded, however, were considered exorbitant, and it was thereupon resolved to entrust the London Agents of the Company with an order for ten or twelve presses, to be guaranteed by the makers to do certain work, they taking on themselves, all consequences of failure. To obtain certainty of success, the Directors considered it desirable to leave the agents in London a large discretion in the matter of cost. After this order was sent, a design for an entirely new Press was submitted to the secretaries, and Mr. Scott having expressed a most favourable opinion of its mechanical merits, they secured the exclusive right of using it at moderate terms, being desirous that no opportunity of providing the company with machinery, having all the latest improvements, should be lost. The secretaries having formally placed their agreement with the Patentee of the invention on offer to the Company, the Directors have resolved to accept it; in doing so they have been largely influenced by Mr. Scott's strong recommendation, and they believe it will ultimately prove greatly to the advantage of the Company.

The Warehouses are all occupied, and constant attention is paid to keeping them in thorough repair. The roads on the bunder have been put in perfect order, thus affording easy access to the Warehouses and Bunder at all times. By these means the Directors hope its popularity as a landing place for merchandise may be continued, and with the rapid increase in the trade of the Port a proportionate improvement in income may be shewn year by year.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Directors had been induced to re-open negociations with the representatives of the late Luxumon Hurrychunderjee the original lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders and the terms arranged for a sub-lease were then detailed. This negociation has been much protracted from several causes, but the Directors have now the greatest pleasure in stating that all difficulties, have at length been overcome and the final arrangement is one much more advantageous to the Company than that originally contemplated.

By this arrangement the representatives of Luxumonjee surrender their lease to Government, who re-grant it to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company on the same terms, the Company guaranteeing to indemnify Government for the annual payment of the sum of Rupees 1,12,000, to the Executors. The Company will then hold a lease direct from Government instead of a sub-lease from the late lessees the advantages of which are many and obvious. In other respects the terms are precisely the same as those originally proposed for a sub-lease. Having entered into possession it will be possible to make some alterations in the regulations of the traffic at the different Bunders, which it is hoped will largely tend to promote the convenience of the public at large, and at the same time be productive of much advantage to the Company. An immediate commencement will also be made with the important reclamations for which Government have granted the concession, and which are likely to add so much to the prosperity of the Company.

The terms on which the Company undertook the reclamation of the land for the station of the G. I. P. Railway were also stated in the last annual Report. Great efforts, you are no doubt aware, were made but unsuccessfully to get this arrangement up set, and the reclamation is being proceeded with under the direct sanction of Government. Under this head it seems only necessary further to state that in all points the most perfect harmony with Government exists. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere feels the warmest interest in all matters tending to increase the facilities for trade at the Port, and is desirous of giving every reasonable support to those taking proper steps for that object. On their part the Directors are thoroughly alive to the importance of a rapid prosecution of works, which are of such urgent public necessity, and which, from the moment of their completion, are confidently expected to be highly profitable. As already mentioned a portion of the reclamation has been commenced. This small section of the land has been let to Contractors, Messrs. Freeman & Co., this mode appearing to offer advantages in point of time, and the contractors undertaking to complete it within nine months from its commencement under sufficient penalties. Though not so successful as anticipated, Mr. Scott, Superintending Engineer, reports satisfactorily of the progress made, quantities of earth being brought on by train, at the same time that excavations are proceeding on Belvidere Hill.

In consequence of the agreement entered into with Government to provide a terminus for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, it became necessary to arrange that the Bombay Oil Pressing Company should vacate the site allotted to them at the North East corner of the Bunder, a piece of ground in all respects better situated between the Warehouses and the screw building was consequently substituted, and it was arranged that the Oil Pressing Company be suitably compensated for their outlay, so far the superiority of the new site forming an element in the estimate of the amount of compensation due to them.

It was mutually agreed to submit the matter to the arbitration of Mr. R. W. Graham Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway Company. From what passed at the time of transfer it was believed that the claim to be brought forward by the Oil Pressing Company would not much exceed Rs. 10,000, and it was, therefore, with considerable surprise that your Directors learned that, as submitted by them to the arbitor it amounted to Rupees 1,69,746, the principal item being an alleged loss of nine months earnings at the rate of Rupees 3,000 per week. Your Directors, however, have pleasure in stating that the amount awarded to them by Mr. Graham is Rs. 13,160 the cost of the arbitration being divided. For the further prosecution of the works undertaken by the Company a number of the barges ordered from England are being put together, and will soon be available; other measures of importance, proportioned to the magnitude of the enterprise are under consideration, and the Directors feel confident that neither the Government nor the shareholders will have reason to complain of a want of energy on their part.

Of course the rapid execution of works of the magnitude contemplated will require a considerable expenditure of capital, and acting under the authority given to them, a call of Rupees 1,000 on the new shares was recently made by the Directors which, with only three exceptions among the shareholders in India, was at once paid up. The new shares thus forfeited have been distributed with the sanction of the Directors, lest the capital remaining to be called up should appear incommensurate with the expenditure that may be necessary, the Directors can only at present state that measures are contemplated, which are believed to be quite practicable, to obviate the necessity of calls too heavy in amount, or rapid in succession, without in the least impeding the progress of the reclamation.

The unquestionably lucrative nature of the enterprise, however, is the best guarantee of the ability of the company to command any amount of capital which may be required for its preservation. The enormous value of the land already reclaimed as compared with the expense of its formation, is apparent to all, while the cost of the extensive reclamation projected, including sea walls, piers, &c. will not at the most liberal estimate exceed one half of the average value of land in the neighbourhood. In conclusion your Directors would only further allude to the great public necessity which year by year more irresistably thrusts itself on public notice, for increased accommodation for the rapidly expanding trade of Bombay, particularly in view of the unprecedented extension of the cotton trade of Western India which cannot fail to result from the present crisis of affairs in America, and the prospect thus ensured to the Company of a rapid increase of the already handsome income derivable from fees on the landing and shipping of merchandise.

The accounts placed before you show a net profit for the year of Rs. 36,209,2,53, from which the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 225 per share free of income tax, after payment of which there will be a sum of Rs. 2,459,2,53 to carry to the reserve fund.

Considering the large proportion of the capital of the Company at present yeilding no returns it is hoped this will be considered satisfactory.

Mr. Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy retires from the Direction by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

The Hon'ble Michael H. Scott tenders his resignation of the office of Director.

It was then proposed by Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq., seconded by Hurjeevun Jeevun, Esq., and carried unanimously.—That the report now presented together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account be approved and adopted.

Moved by Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., seconded by Hubibbhoy Ebraham, Esq., and carried unanimously.—That a dividend of two hundred and twenty-five Rupees per share be now declared payable free of income-tax on and after the 15th instant, at the office of the Secretaries.

Moved by Alexander Brown, Esq., seconded by Khan Mahomed Hubib, Esq., and carried unanimously—That Mr. Archibald Campbell Scott be elected a Director in the room of the Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott resigned.

Moved by C. F. Kelly, Esq., seconded by Dhunjee Curmallee, Esq., and carried unanimously.—That Mr. Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy be re-elected a Director.

Moved by Dorabjee Burjorjee, Esq., seconded by Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq., and carried unanimously—That Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama be selected a Director.

Moved by Kessowjee Naik, Esq., seconded by Welljee Malloo, Esq., and carried unanimously—That Messrs. Robert Hannay and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

Moved by A. C. Scott, Esq. seconded by Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the shareholders approve of the terms on which the Directors have concluded the negotiations with Government and the lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders, and authorise them to deposit the lease of the Elphinstone Bunder with Government.

Moved by Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq., seconded by Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., and carried unanimously,—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Robert McIlwaith for his able conduct in the Chair.

The business of the Annual General Meeting being concluded, the Chairman read the notice calling a special general meeting of the shareholders.

It was then proposed by Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., seconded by Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq., and carried unanimously,—That the Directors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think necessary or expedient with the Government, and with the present lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders or with either of them for obtaining for the Company a lease of the said two Bunders upon such terms as to the Directors may seem proper, and that the Directors be authorized and empowered to make and execute, and to affix the common seal of the company to any agreements or deeds which it may be necessary or expedient to be made or executed for carrying out such arrangements as aforesaid.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DISGRACEFUL EXPOSURES.

THE adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held in the Company's Office, Medow Street, on Wednesday afternoon last, when there were present, Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Chenoy in the Chair; Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund, Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Bhownuggurria, Merwanjee Sorabjee, Babajee Cassinath, Premchund Roychund, Candass Narrondass, Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna, Maneckjee Hormusjee, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Rustomjee Bomanjee, Kakobadjee Hormusjee, Burjorjee Rustomjee, &c., &c.

Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee having been voted to the Chair, the so-called Manager, Mr. Menezes, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman opened the business by stating that since the last meeting was held, he had made a further investigation into the accounts of the Company and had prepared a report thereon, which he wished to read before the meeting.

Mr. Premchund,—What is the use of reading any report now. We have met here for the purpose of adopting measures to wind up the concern.

Mr. Ardaseer,—This is an adjourned meeting, and there is nothing said in the notice as to the winding up of the concern.

Three or four Shareholders,—Let us have the report read first.

Mr. Ardaseer then read the following

REPORT.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—It was stated by the Chairman Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee, at the Annual Meeting held on the 19th ultimo, that the Annual Report of the Directors read before that Meeting was previously shewn to me, and that on my stating that the Report was not what it ought to be, he, the Chairman, requested me to make any correction I deemed necessary, but that I declined to do so. I therefore feel it to be due to you and to myself to embrace this opportunity to explain my reasons for not approving the Report, which was rejected by you also at the Meeting above alluded to.

1st. I had little or no time to alter the Report which was only read to me at 3 P.M. of the day preceding that on which the General Meeting was held.

2nd. When the Chairman explained to me that the boilers of the *Scindian* were defective; that the Directors had taken great pains to improve the defects, and that the boilers were surveyed and approved by Government engineers before being put into the steamer, I asked for the Survey Report of these Engineers, when the Manager who was then present stated at once that the boilers had been pronounced unfit! This taken in connexion with other matters which came to my knowledge, naturally shook my confidence and made me careful how far I compromised myself in accepting the responsibility involved in being a party to that Report. I would therefore beg to suggest for your consideration that the Chairman be called upon by this Meeting to afford explanation on the following points:—

1st,—By whom were the boilers in question ordered out? Was a sketch or description of the old boilers or of any other kind of boilers sent? And in the latter case, was any practical Engineer consulted? If so, the documents relating to this transaction should be produced before this Meeting.

2nd,—If a proper description of the boilers required was given, why were they not rejected when pronounced by the Surveying Engineers on arrival to be unfit, and the money (Rupees 14,000) recovered from the makers or from the party through whom they had been ordered out? Had this been done the Company would have been saved the further expense of Rupees 27,000 paid for docking charges, &c. and the additional sum of Rupees 15,000 for the pay of the establishment, &c. for the time the steamer was laid up in the harbour. As it is, there has been a real loss of Rupees 56,000 to the Company on this account.

3rd,—In para. 13th, two reasons are given for not sending the steamers to China, 1st, that the Directors were waiting for the Government decision respecting the Mail Contract; 2nd, that they wished to consult with the shareholders before removing the steamers from the present line. The decision of Government giving away the Kurrachee and Persian Gulf mail contracts to the Burmah Steam Navigation Company was known in June last, and yet no steps were taken by the Directors for two months, although it was decided so far back as 1856 at the Annual General Meeting held in August of that year, that as the profits by sending the steamer *Scindian* to China gave great hopes of success the steamers might be sent on that line. Moreover at the Annual General Meeting of 1860, it was proposed by Mr. Heycock, and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Jugganathjee, the present Chairman, and carried that the words “beyond Point de Galle, &c.” may be excluded from the Deed. Will the Chairman kindly explain if this resolution was made for any other purpose than that of sending the steamers to China, and under what authority the steamer *Scindian* was sent to China in 1856, when the above words were not excluded from the Deed? (See Clause 39). It was stated in para. 10th of the Annual Report of 1856, “that with the “arrangements that were made and those in contemplation, every hopes of success were entertained on the “China line.” Will the Chairman (who has been a Director ever since) be good enough to state what the arrangements made and in contemplation actually were, and why the China line was not opened long since.

4th,—In para 14 of the Report the Directors take to themselves the credit that they spared neither “trouble” nor “pains,” but “have done all in their power to “reduce the establishment, and work the steamers on “the most economical scale; but expenses had been “entailed on the Company by circumstances and contingencies over which your Directors had no control.” To this, I was quite unable to give my assent, and the fact of your having rejected the Report in toto proves that my objections thereto were well founded. The circumstances which have already come to light and which are still further disclosed in this letter will enable you to judge whether or not the Directors, each of whom were paid a fee of Rupees 25 per one sitting during the month, really take “trouble” or “pains,” and whether the losses which we are now lamenting were the result of uncontrollable circumstances or of culpable mismanagement. This it is for you to say. I would only add that the way in which business was done by the Directors (one of whom did not attend a single meeting for full twelve months), did not accord with what I considered it should be, when I was nominated in April last to the responsible situation in which I now address you, and in which it is as well I should state, once for all, that *I refused* to receive the fee of Rupees 25 tendered to me.

5th,—The Directors do not show in their Report, as they are in duty bound, the loss or profit of the Company. Hence the shareholders are in total ignorance of the state of the Company. It appears by a reference to the accounts that there is a balance against the capital of the Company since 1858-59 of upwards of Rupees 74,000. This fact has not been pointed out in the Reports and its suppression has led the shareholders to believe that the Company was in a tolerable condition. Again in 1860-61 there was a balance of Rupees 64,944-7-9 against the capital of the Company, and yet it was made to appear that the Company was in a progressive state, the gross earnings being Rupees 26,813 and the outstanding items nearly Rupees 24,000, making a total of fifty thousand Rupees profit, on the faith of which the shareholders were induced to agitate the payment of a dividend which was made to the extent of thirty-two rupees per share, whereby the balance against the capital was increased to more than a lac and a half of Rupees!!! Thanks to the Directors, whose duty it was boldly and honestly to declare the true state of the Company. Again, on reference to the Profit and Loss Account, it will be seen that the gross earnings of the steamers from 1st August 1860 to 31st July 1861, was Rupees 2,42,000, while the cost of the coals consumed is shewn to have been Rupees 1,66,077, giving an average of 6,911 tons at Rupees 24 per ton, but there is no account forthcoming in proof of such consumption. I am strongly of opinion that no more than about 4,000 tons of coals were consumed in the service of the Company hence leaving a loss of about 3,000 tons or Rupees 72,000. There is a loss of Rupees 84,000 against the capital for the year 1861-62, but this fact like similar instances gone before seems to have been considered too insignificant for notice in the Report.

6th,—Having thus given you my reasons for not concurring in the Annual Report of the Directors which was laid before you for adoption, but which was unanimously rejected, it is scarcely necessary for me to notice at any length the minute of the Chairman on my former Report, and the “explanations” attempted to be afforded by the Manager in his letter without date. Suffice it to say that the former does not contain a single refutation of the several shortcomings brought to light by me, and of the existence of which he, although holding the responsible post of not only a paid Director, but also that of Chairman for years past, seems to have been in blessed ignorance, on the contrary, he transfers the entire blame to the shoulders of the unfortunate Manager, whose greatest fault seems to have been that of doing nothing. The case is well exemplified by the old anecdote of “John—what are you doing? nothing, Sir. James, what are you doing? Helping John, Sir”!!! The Manager, I maintain, has both directly and indirectly corroborated all that I have set forth, and his so-called “explanations” affords ample food for reflection as to the happy state in which the business of the Company was conducted, and the inevitable results of which we are now called upon to reap.

7th,—You will not fail to notice that although Mr. Candass Narrandass has been a Director for years past, and had ample opportunity for days to review my former Report, he not only entirely failed to make a single comment thereon, but studiously abstained from attending our last Meeting. I leave these facts to speak for themselves.

8th,—I now proceed, Gentlemen, to make some observations on a few specific points which will enable you still further to judge whether your interests and mine and that of helpless widows and orphans committed to the solemn trust of the Directors have been protected by such “pain” or “trouble,” as that for which they have asked you but unsuccessfully to give them credit.

Coals purchased.

9th,—In *April* 1856, (918) tons of coals were purchased from Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., and Captain Thomas Davies for Rupees 12,500 or at Rupees 13½ per ton.

10th,—In *June* 1856, (210) tons of coals were purchased from Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. at Rupees 25 per ton, being nearly double the former rate. There seems to have been no *necessity* whatever for this purchase from Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. at so exorbitant a rate. These coals were surplus on board the steamer *Scindian*, which vessel had been chartered by Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., and on her return from China, the Directors (one of whom Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla was connected with the Firm), very considerately relieved that firm of the quantity. How far their doing so benefitted the Company, it is for you to say. I have just found on looking over the Directors Meeting Book that at a Meeting of the Directors on the 26th April 1856, at 2 P.M. “the Manager intimated that with concurrence of some of the Directors he had secured * * * * * and about 200 tons of coal from the charterers of the *Scindian*, at Rs. 12 per ton.” This proceeding makes the case more worse.

Persian Expedition.

11th,—The steamer *Scindian* was taken up by Government from 23rd October 1856 to June 1857, at Rupees 15,000 per month exclusive of coals and earned Rs. 1,19,814-13-4.

12th,—The steamer *Bombay* was engaged by Government from 17th November 1856 to 13th May 1857, at Rupees 10,000 per month, exclusive of coals and earned Rs. 59,698-14-6. Total Rs. 1,79,513-11-10.

13th,—The steamer *Pioneer* also was engaged by Government, *not from this Company*, but from Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. at Rupees 20,000 per month, she was in employ from the 17th December 1856 to the 2nd October 1857, and freight at that rate was drawn by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., up to the 16th June 1857, while the rate paid by that firm to this Company was Rupees 18,000 per month. By this arrangement the Company sustained a loss of Rupees 12,000 and from the particulars below given, it will be for you to say whether or not this loss might have been averted by the Directors. The circumstances attending the charter of this vessel by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co. as disclosed by the records of the Company seem to be so peculiar and unintelligible to me that I hope you will not consider me wearisome in giving them in some detail.

14th,—I find then, in the first place, a letter from Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co. dated 8th November 1856, reminding the Directors of a promise to give them the first refusal of the *Scindian*, and with reference to the engagement of that vessel by Government for the Persian expedition, requesting confirmation of that promise by the substitution of the expected steamer *Pioneer* for the *Scindian*, but the rate of freight was not specified. No reply seems to have been returned to this letter, and I next find a further letter from Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., dated 24th November 1856, again reminding the Company of the aforesaid promise, and renewing their request to be allowed to charter the *Pioneer* “on the same terms as before in regard to period and responsibilities with the exception of the amount to be paid which we would fix at Rupees 26,000 per month, if the vessel be coaled by he Company or at Rupees 18,000 if coaled by us.”

15th,—Neither of these letters asked for an early reply. Both of them were laid before the Directors, and they appear in the Minutes of a Meeting “convened on Saturday the 22nd Nov. 1856, afterwards adjourned to Monday the 24th of November, and finally to Wednesday the 26th Nov. 1856, when it was resolved after some discussion that the *Pioneer* be first tendered to Government at Rs. 20,000 per month, exclusive of coals with a stipulation that a reply must be sent to this Office by or before noon of Monday the 1st December 1856, and should the offer then remain unaccepted by Government that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.'s tender be at once accepted on the same terms and stipulations (except rate of hire) provided in the Charter Party made when they chartered the steamer *Scindian*.

16th,—It will be borne in mind that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co. did not in their letters specify any date within which they expected a reply, and therefore it does not appear why any such restriction was imposed upon Government. At any rate, I find that the steamer *Pioneer* was actually tendered to Government on the 19th Nov. 1856, being five days before the receipt of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co.'s second letter, and fully a week before it was resolved that such should be done, and that the Directors were actually in possession of a reply from the Acting Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, dated 21st November 1856, No. 3226, enquiring on what terms the Directors were willing to tender the steamer on her arrival in Bombay. There is no allusion whatever to this reply in the Minutes of the Meeting of the Directors above referred to which commenced on the 22nd November, and was finally concluded on the 26th November 1856.

17,—The letter of the Acting Secretary of the 19th November was replied to by the Manager on the 27th idem, the rate of hire demanded was Rupees 20,000 exclusive of coals, and it was added as follows:—

“In naming these terms as requested in your letter under acknowledgment I am instructed to add that a definite reply as to whether they are accepted or not by Government is required by the Directors at or before 5 o'clock P.M. of Saturday next, the 29th instant, and should such reply be not forthcoming or received at this Office up to noon of Monday the 1st of December next, it will be inferred that Government do not require the *Pioneer*, and the Directors will be at liberty to make other arrangements.”

18th,—This was simply acknowledged by the Acting Secretary in a letter dated 29th November, No. 3211, noted to have been received at “5-10 P.M.” on which day the Manager addressed him a further communication to the following effect:—

“In case the matter should have been overlooked, I beg to refer you to my letter, No. 100 of 27th instant and to remind you that the Directors of this Company require a definite reply as to whether their offer is accepted or not before noon of Monday next, the 1st of December, and failing that, they consider themselves free to make other arrangements with that vessel.”

19th,—This letter, the Acting Secretary in his No. 3322, dated 1st December 1856, acknowledged to have received “at 7 P.M.” on the 29th ultimo, and he replied that the above condition had not been overlooked, but that the Assistant Superintendent “was not prepared to enter into arrangements for the hire of a vessel previous to her arrival in this harbour.”

20th,—It appears that immediately on receipt of this letter the Manager, in a letter dated 1st December informed Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., of the acceptance of their tender, for which these gentlemen in a letter dated 2nd December sincerely thanked the Directors. On the back of it, there is the following Minute by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur one of the Directors. “3rd December 1856, at 2 P.M. This being the first time this letter was shewn to me, I quite disagree with the *exparte* proceedings taken by the other Directors and the Manager without my knowledge,” and the same gentleman in a letter from himself dated 5th December, and in another from his Solicitors Messrs. Bowyer and Crawford, dated 6th December, strenuously protested against the vessel being chartered to Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co.

21st,—These letters were laid before a Special Meeting of the Directors on the 8th December, the very day on which the steamer *Pioneer* arrived in Bombay harbour, at which Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur was present and who opposed the measure, but it was resolved “that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.'s tender on the terms already notified be accepted,” which seems to have been quite superfluous considering that the Manager had already notified such acceptance on the 1st December, fully a week before, still to make doubly sure the Manager obeyed the Resolution, and in a letter of the 9th December informed Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co. that their tender was accepted, and these gentlemen in the very words of their letter dated 2nd December again “sincerely thanked the Directors for the same in a letter of the 9th December. It is worthy of notice that this letter does not appear in the meetings held on the 11th and 15th December but those of the meeting of the 20th December.

22,—At a Meeting of the Directors held on the 20th December 1856, was read and approved the Draft Copy of Charter Party of the steamer *Pioneer*, and it was resolved that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. be called upon to sign it without delay, and pay the stipulated advance, and the next thing I find is that a *Special* Meeting was held on the *29th December* 1856, at 4-45 P.M., and “convened suddenly to decide on the following question”:—

“Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer said, he was deputed by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. to say, that as they found difficulties in getting full freight to China for the *Pioneer*, and as they thought they could let her to Government they asked the permission of the Directors to do so.” When it was resolved, “that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. be allowed to sub-let the *Pioneer* on the terms already arranged with them, provided they guarantee to employ her for no less a time than she would probably have been on the intended China voyage, and provided also, that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. do not obtain a larger sum for the *Pioneer* than 20,000 Rupees a month, any sum in excess of that, to belong to the Company.”

23rd,—I now beg your attention to the charter party itself, the original of which is now produced, and which it will be observed is *without date*. It bears the signature of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy (but it does not appear from the proceedings how he at length assented), and also of the following Directors, *viz.*—

Mr. Henry Rogers, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, and Mr. Candass Narrondass. In the body of the document it was provided that the payment of the charter should commence from the *17th December* 1856, and that if the vessel did not anchor again in Bombay harbour on or before the 1st May 1857, the charterers were to pay penalty of Rupees 583 for each day, after this latter date until she returned, in excess of the sum stipulated for charter viz. 18,000 rupees.

24th,—I have already shewn that the vessel was paid for by Government from 17th December 1856 to the 2nd October 1857. The first date corresponds with that entered in the body of the charter party from which Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. were to commence their payments for the China line, and as it is not for a moment to be supposed (notwithstanding the libel on Colonel Melville contained in the speech of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer at the last meeting, viz. “We were paid from the 17th December, though the steamer was not chartered by Government until the 29th, this was through Colonel Melville's favor,”) that Government would pay a pice more than was due, it will, I think, be evident to you that the steamer must have been tendered by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. to Government before the 17th December 1856, and that the assertion of Mr. Cowasjee and Jehangeer before the Special Meeting *suddenly convened* on the 29th December 1856 to the effect that Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. merely thought they could let the steamer *Pioneer* to Government was inconsistent with truth, and that they must then actually have been in possession of the acceptance of Government of their tender of that vessel.

25th,—I next find that at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 14th Mar. 1857, was read the draft of a letter which it was proposed by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., the charterers of the steamer *Pioneer*, should be sent in to Government in reference to that vessel, and that it was resolved,—“That the wording of the letter be modified by the Manager, and that Government should be requested to retain the *Pioneer*, and allow the *Scindian* to return for the Kurrachee Mail Service during the monsoon, and that the *Victoria* be tendered for service in the Persian Gulf,” still Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co. continued to draw the freight of the *Pioneer* themselves until the *16th June* 1857, fully three months subsequently, and it does not appear they were required to pay the penalty of Rupees 583 per day from and after the 1st May 1857, until the return of that vessel to the harbour of Bombay, as provided for in the charter party with them.

26th,—From the above *resumé* I think you will be satisfied:—

1st,—That the Directors were negligent of the interests of the Company in not awaiting the arrival of the *Pioneer*, and renewing their tender to Government before accepting that of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.

2nd,—That the Directors had no grounds for endeavouring to hurry the Government into an acceptance of the tender when made, and that their proceedings exhibited indecent haste, in themselves accepting that of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co.

3rd,—That the Directors were blame-worthy for omitting the entry of the date in the charter party entered into with Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., and that the insertion of the date from which they were to commence payment, viz. the 17th December 1856, was incorrect.

4th,—That the steamer *Pioneer* had actually been tendered by Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. to and been accepted by Government, before they sought for the permission of the Directors to make such tender, and that the representation on which such permission was obtained was inconsistent with truth, as proved by the fact of their having actually received payment from Government from the *17th December* 1856, the date from which they themselves were to have made payment for chartering the steamer for the China line.

5th,—That under all the circumstances of the case, the shareholders have to thank the Directors for the clear and heavy loss of Rupees 12,000 sustained by this transaction exclusive of the non-payment of the penalty of Rupees 583 per day, which it seems should have been exacted from Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. from the 1st May 1857 up to the date of the return of the steamers to Bombay harbour.

Coal Store.

27th,—Coals purchased were usually placed at the Elphinstone bunder under the charge of a Parsee muccadum, who took delivery from the sellers, and he appears to have been served sometimes with written, and at other times with verbal orders from the office to send certain quantities of coals on board the Company's steamers. The Manager informs me that there was no storekeeper, and that only two Ghatties were employed on a monthly salary of Rupees 7 each, under the Parsee muccadum above alluded to, who used to ship the coals, but without weighing them either on shore or on board the steamers. He used to fill up baskets and put them into the Cotton boats, the Engineer passed a receipt according to the statement of the muccadum who himself was a dealer in coals, for purchasing which money used to be advanced to him by Mr. Candass Narrondass, one of the Directors of this Company, and there seems to have been nobody to look after the correctness of the issues made. The Engineer's receipt produced by the muccadum was the quantity debited in the books. This defective system was noticed in the Auditors' Report of the 20th August 1859 in the following terms:—

“In checking the coal account we find that most of the receipts passed by officers of steamers for coal supplied from the stores by the muccadum do not certify as to the correctness of the quantity delivered on board, the receipt simply states—“said to be so many tons.” We would recommend that in future one officer of the Company receiving the coals on board should certify in clear terms the number “of tons be may receive.” The Manager in his explanations to my former report distinctly states. Besides no trust can be “put on the muccadum and watchman who may substitute bad for good, and underweigh when supplied on board the steamers.” With the knowledge of this fact I ask why did not the Directors and Manager remedy this objectionable state of affairs.

28th,—On looking over the account for the purchase of coals I find that in three instances coals to the following extent, viz:—

300 tons at 37 Rupees per ton, in November 1859,
316½ tons at 37 Rupees per ton, in December 1859,
and 212 tons at 37 Rupees per ton, in January 1860,

were purchased from this very muccadum named Jamsetjee Eduljee, on whom the Manager admits no trust could be placed, and who for all that is known to the contrary under the system of receipts and issues that prevailed may have sold to the Company the coals that actually belonged to themselves; and I maintain that under that system the Directors had no guarantee that the coals so paid for had been added to their stores, and that a deception was not practised upon them for the effects of which however, I consider, they were clearly responsible in consequence of the defective management of the coal stores which prevailed under their sanction.

29th,—This muccadum was not a paid servant of the Company, he had an allowance of Rupees 1½ per every ton of coal received, and the same rate per every ton issued, and therefore I am at a loss to conceive why the stores of coal belonging to the Company should have been entrusted to the care of this man.

30th,—In 1859-60, I find that the enormous quantity of 8,041 tons of coals were purchased at an aggregate cost of Rupees 2,24,974 while the probable annual consumption supposing all the steamers to be plying does not exceed 5,000 tons, and to pay for these coals large sums were borrowed from Banks, and discounts thereon paid to the detriment and loss of this Company.

31st,—Again I find sums debited as paid for coals without any vouchers whatever shewing from whom they were purchased, and to whom the alleged value was paid.

32nd,—As previously reported by me there are no Books or Accounts whatever of the consumption of coals for eight months, even those that do exist are in my opinion entirely untrustworthy.

33rd,—Under all these circumstances it is for you to consider whether in respect to this most important item of expenditure the Directors took such “pain” and “trouble” as your interests demanded, or whether, on the contrary, an enormous loss has not been sustained in consequence of the gross defects in the system as above detailed which existed under their management.

34th,—It may not be out of place here to bring to your notice that the “muccadum” above alluded to in 1859, tendered to the Directors to charter the *Pioneer* for one year, and yet this seems to have filled the Directors with no misgivings as to the false position this man occupied in connection with the affairs of this Company

Box of Plated Ware.

35th,—Having learnt that there was a box of plated ware for 24 persons on board the steamer *Pioneer* when that vessel was purchased, I enquired of the Manager what has become of it. He replied that it had been sold by public auction. I asked to see the account of sale, when he said he could not find it, nor could he shew me where the proceeds had been credited in the Books. As the bookkeeper of the Company for the last 18 years, it is for you to pronounce an opinion on his share in the matter, and to consider what steps should be taken to ascertain what has become of this property.

Freight.

36th,—On reference to the records of the Freight Bills I find that the British and other native merchants were charged Rs. 25 per ton or sometimes 12 annas a cubic foot giving an average of Rs. 30 per ton, while Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. and the Mooltanee Broker, for a very considerable period paid only Rs. 10 a ton, and the Broker resold the orders in the bazar at from Rs. 20 to 25 per ton, so that the Company sustained very heavy loss.

37th,—I can find no reason for this favorable distinction in the case of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. whereby they had to pay only one-third the rate recovered from other people, unless it be in consequence of a member of that firm, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla (the same gentleman who took so active a part in chartering the *Pioneer*), being a Director of the Company. It would be satisfactory to have a correct explanation on this point, and also with respect to the somewhat remarkable circumstance that the packages of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co., although great in number did not generally average as much in measurement as those of other people. Taking these two points in consideration it is for you, gentlemen, to determine the degree of “pain” and “trouble” taken by the Directors on our account, and to say whether the steamers of this Company were principally kept up for the benefit of the firm of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. and for the certain loss of the shareholders.

38th,—With respect to the brokers, perhaps the Directors will explain their conduct in reference to these people also, who obtained freight from the Company at Rs. 10 per ton, and resold the orders from 20 to 25 Rupees per ton. It is for you to characterize as it may seem to you to be deserving, the management under which such a system, so injurious to the interests of the Company could have prevailed.

Steam Winch.

39th,—It appears from the Ledger and Journal that a steam winch from on board the steamer *Pioneer* was sold to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia for Rupees 2,000, and that an after-insertion was made in these books of the words “and sundries,” respecting which I have asked the Manager for an explanation. He admits the after-insertion but gives no reason for it. If sundry stores were not sold with the steam winch it is quite clear that the entry is false, and that it was made to show that other stores had been so sold. There is no copy of the bill or any other document forthcoming shewing what articles were sold to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia on the occasion referred to.

A Pair of Couches.

40,—These also were the property of the Company, and the Manager says were sold for Rs. 1½, but as in the preceding case credit for this *large amount* cannot be traced by him, nor can I glean any further information respecting them.

Patent Slip.

41st,—A patent slip was obtained from England in 1849, at the actual cost up to arrival in Bombay of Rupees 35,000 which with interest thereon up to the present date amounts to about 75,000 Rupees, whereas in the books of the Company the value is shewn to be Rs. 12,000 which has been effected by crediting to this head a portion of the earnings of the steamers from time to time.

42nd,—On my enquiring about the several articles appertaining to this patent slip I am informed that the woodwork was burnt in the factory which was established by the Manager on the Land of the Victoria Land and Press Company at Colaba, and that most of the iron work was placed on board the steamers for ballast, but the Manager is totally unable to render any satisfactory account of the same. This is a lamentable instance of the “pain” and “trouble” which the Directors have taken on our account. The question naturally arises why the slip was not disposed of long ago to advantage, and heavy godown rent saved.

Loan.

43rd,—On looking through the accounts I find that a loan of Rupees 50,000 was made to Premchund Roychund in August 1857, at 9½ per cent. interest. The loan is shewn in the books to have been made on the security of Bank Stock, but on enquiry I learn from the Manager that no such or any other security beyond “Personal Security” was given, I cannot find out the authority or circumstances under which this loan was granted. Perhaps the Directors will be good enough to explain.

Speculation of Shares.

44th,—250 shares of the Mercantile Bank were purchased as follows:—

55 Shares in January 1856	Rs.	10,948	7
95 Shares in April 1856	„	19,915	15
Call paid for 150 shares in June 1856	„	7,500	0
100 Shares in May 1857	„	29,312	8
Total Rupees		67,676	14

45th,—These shares were kept in hand according to the entries in the books up to May and June 1859, when they were disposed of at 4 to 4½ per cent. premium, leaving a loss of Rs. 16,958-12 on this account.

46th,—On reference to the Mercantile Bank Transfer Book of Shares I find, that between the periods above specified the Manager of the Company, Mr. Crawford, speculated very largely in the shares of the Mercantile Bank to the extent of nearly 500 shares and upwards, and that many of these shares were sold at high rates of premium at different times. I am unable without going very minutely into the matter and instituting enquiries which would occupy more time and trouble to devote to the subject than I can possibly afford, to track this matter further, but I think it will appear very doubtful to you if the shares were ever purchased for the Company, and that you will be inclined to the opinion from the particulars below given that the Manager, Mr. Crawford, speculated in these shares on his own account, and that when the premium rose he availed himself of the profit, and that when it fell the loss was debited to the Company's account.

47th,—From the entries in para. 44 it will be seen that 55 shares were purchased in January 1856, while at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 21st January 1856, “the Manager reported in reference to the resolution (passed at the Meeting of the 5th January 1856),” to invest Rs. 10,000 in Mercantile Bank shares when they fell to par, that after consultation with the two Directors he had not done so, as it was thought the shares would fall further in the market.” The next thing that I find is that on the 26th April 1856) “the Manager reported having purchased 95 shares of the Mercantile Bank in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Meeting (7th April 1856), at rates varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent. premium.” * * Further, the books shew that 100 shares were purchased in May 1857, for which I find no resolution but that passed on the 13th June 1857 (a month later), to invest Rs. 50,000 in Mercantile Bank shares to which Mr. Candass Narrondass objected, and recommended that the money should be invested in the Commercial Bank and not Mercantile Bank shares. I am unable to reconcile these descrepancies and I leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide whether any, and what steps should be taken to recover the immense loss of Rs. 16,958-12 debited in the Books from the Directors, if you should be satisfied that it was the result of their carelessness and negligence.

48th,—And now, gentlemen, my task is ended, I feel that it has been but imperfectly performed. This is attributable both to want of ability and to the want of sufficient time to unravel the web of imperfections which seem to have clung almost to suffocation around the interests of this unfortunate Company, which instead now of being on the verge of total bankruptcy and an object of ridicule should under vigorous and correct management have yielded a handsome profit to its shareholders, and commanded the respect of the public. Ever since the last Meeting, I have devoted from three to four hours daily to the inspection of the accounts &c. at this Office to the sacrifice of my own personal business, and under considerable disadvantages in consequence of the absence from the Presidency of the Chairman, Mr. Venayekrao Jugganathjee, and Mr. Candass Narrondas, under whose auspices as well as those of other Directors for years past the Company has arrived at its present unenviable position.

49th,—I refrain from expressing any opinion lest the intense indignation which I have felt in reviewing the proceedings of the Company should lead me to use language, which while it would be "true" would perhaps not be "polite." I cannot however help saying that the 43rd Clause of the Deed has been grossly neglected, since such books, accounts, and other papers as are forthcoming are in the greatest confusion, while there are other transactions of which no record whatever or documents in support can be traced.

50th,—It now only remains for me to say that I find it impossible to continue to serve as a Director without seriously neglecting my own important business which has already suffered to some extent. I therefore beg to resign my office as such into your hands, and in doing so I would beg to suggest for your consideration whether a Committee of three or four gentlemen (shareholders) should not be formed, and invested with full powers to enter into a thorough examination of the state of the accounts &c. to institute every enquiry, and if necessary to obtain the best legal advice as to the course that should be followed for recovering our losses from whomsoever it may be, so that while truth is vindicated, and right is established, the result may serve as a beacon to others of the punishment that must sooner or later overtake such as heedlessly take upon themselves solemn trusts and responsibilities which they are either unable, unwilling, or negligent to execute for the good of their fellowmen.

51st,—Apologizing for taxing your patience with this long report,—I beg to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, Director,
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 3rd September 1862.

It was then proposed by Mr. Babajee Cassinath, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Ardaseer Edaljee Chinoy for his able report.

Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee proposed that Mr. Ardaseer may retain up the post of Director for which the shareholders will feel greatly obliged.

Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ardaseer,—I feel myself much disgusted. The more I search the accounts, the more I feel the loss which I have suffered upon fifty-two shares which I hold. However, I will assent to your wishes.

Proposed by Mr. Babajee Cassinath, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee, and carried, that as, according to Mr. Ardaseer's Report, the other Directors do not regularly attend the meeting, three or four additional Directors be appointed.

Mr. Ardaseer,—One of the Directors, Mr. Hajee Habeeb, has not attended any of the meetings for the last twelve months.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, seconded by Mr. Narrotumdass Madowdass, and carried, that Messrs. Babajee Cassinath, Burjorjee Rustomjee, Merwanjee Sorabjee, and Rustomjee Burjorjee be appointed additional Directors.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, seconded by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, and carried, that the fees paid to the Directors be discontinued.

Mr. Ardaseer,—As the Company has been ruined by long continued mismanagement, the sooner we wind up the concern the better, otherwise the shareholders will have to pay heavy calls for fresh expenses. I propose therefore that the affairs of the Company be wound up three months hence.

Mr. Babajee,—Let us try for a few months more under the new Directors, before we resolve upon winding up the affairs.

Mr. Veerchund,—There is not the least chance of the affairs improving under the new management, as the whole of the concern is in a rotten state. We shall entail further expenses by keeping up the concern.

Mr. Ardaseer.—We have to pay a draft of the Central Bank for Rs. 67,000 and other debts, and I do not know how we will be able to keep up in the face of such calls.

Mr. Jamsetjee,—Let us propose a call of Rs. 100 per share.

Mr. Ardaseer,—I tell you my candid opinion that the longer you keep up the concern, you will incur more losses.

Proposed by Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee, seconded by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, and carried, that the Company's affairs be wound up in accordance with the 58th clause of the Deed.

Mr. Candass Narrondass,—I defy any body to shew that I had dealings with the Muccadum, Jamsetjee Eduljee, as alleged in Mr. Ardaseer's Report. There is no truth in the statement. As for Mr. Ardaseer's remarks upon the conduct of the Directors, I should say that we were aware of the falling state of the concern, but we could not help it.

Mr. Ardaseer,—Well, if you knew of it, it was your duty as a Director to have brought it to the notice of the shareholders, when the evil might have been nipped in the bud.

Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee,—According to a clause in the Deed, the Directors ought to have examined the accounts periodically.

Mr. Candass,—I had not time to attend to this business alone. I have my own business to do.

Mr. Ardaseer,—You declared a dividend when not only there were no funds, but when there was a loss of Rs. 64,000. If you had mentioned that fact at the time no dividend would have been declared. Mr. Venayeckrow Juggonathjee says, that the dividend was declared against his wish. Now why did he conceal the fact; if he had informed the shareholders of the loss, they would not have called for a dividend.

Mr. Candass,—I beg leave to go now. I have no time to stay longer here, as I have other business to attend to.

Mr. Ardaseer,—You are too rich to have time to attend to this business.

Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee,—Please stay a few minutes and explain how the deficiency in coals was occasioned.

Mr. Candass,—I have no time. You better ask the Manager (Mr. Menezes) for explanation. I am going. (Leaves the meeting.)

Mr. Ardaseer,—Now, Mr. Menezes, you have heard what Mr. Candass said. How will you explain the deficiency of coals.

Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee,—But where is Mr. Candass? He has made himself scarce and how is poor Mr. Menezes to answer for him.

Mr. Menezes,—I am properly speaking not a Manager, but a bookkeeper. The Manager received a salary of Rs. 500 a month, while I only receive Rs. 200. I did what was ordered by the Manager, and I am not responsible for what he did.

Mr. Ardaseer,—Mr. Menezes informs me that he will not be able to attend the office from to-morrow. He tenders resignation of his post.

Two or three Shareholders,—Who will shew us the books, if Mr. Menezes resigns the situation.

Mr. Menezes,—I was never appointed a Manager. The Directors appointed their own protéges as Managers. When Managers changed, I was put in charge of the office for a temporary period. I do not know what occurred under Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., when they were Managers. The Directors ought to be responsible for what the Managers did. The Directors were always dilatory. Whenever I submitted my accounts at their meeting, they put off the examination of those accounts for another meeting, and so forth. They only met for about a quarter of an hour or so. They wrote orders and resolutions at their respective bungalows and sent them to me afterwards.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Captain Smales' Case.—The case for the prosecution having closed on Monday, it was understood that the counsel for the defendant would address His Worship on behalf of the accused to-day. There were a number of military and other gentlemen in attendance soon after the appointed hour, many of whom were accommodated with seats on the Bench.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, under the instruction of Mr. Sangster for the accused.

Mr. Scoble proceeded to address the Bench on behalf of Captain Smales, and said, that after an enquiry which had lasted fifteen days, from the 28th of July to the 1st September, the case for the prosecution had at last been brought to a close. It now became his duty to address His Worship on behalf of the defendant, and when he took into consideration the amount of evidence that had been produced, he thought that he should be able to compress what he had to say within reasonable limits. The learned gentleman proceeded to point out wherein the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge, or, as he said, rather the insinuation of a charge against his client. They had failed in evidence to prove any charge whatever against the defendant, and with the exception of what appeared on the morning report of that Office. On the first day of the investigation, there was no charge at all in existence, so far as the evidence had gone. That charge professed to be a specific charge founded on the Indian Penal Code, which, under Section 405 defined what a criminal breach of trust was, and it would be for His Worship to decide, whether the evidence adduced by the witnesses for the prosecution, brought home that charge against the defendant. The charge against the defendant, if it was anything at all, was in connection with his charge with the Government and his Regiment. The question for His Worship was, therefore, whether the charge set forth was proved by the evidence. The 409th Section of the Act had reference to the misappropriation of public money by public servants, and in case of conviction, inflicted a very severe punishment upon the offender—transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years; and if the latter a fine could also be imposed. The Act XIII. of 1850 Section II., so often referred to by the learned counsel for the prosecution, provided for cases where there were gross deficiencies in accounts, but that Act had been repealed by the Penal Code, and even if it had still been in existence it would not apply to the present case, as there had been no attempt even made to show that there was any deficiency in the accounts of the defendant. He (the learned gentleman) had previously said, that there was no express charge against the defendant except that which was entered in the Police sheet, no such charge had been borne out by the evidence of any of the witnesses. That charge was merely made by Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Shaw Stewart, who had not been produced in Court for examination, and it must be borne in mind that it was only instituted on his belief founded on the telegram from Mhow; he had made that charge, but nobody had since that time ventured to repeat it. Mr. Scoble said, that after a careful perusal of his own notes and of the report of the case as it appeared in the newspapers, he had come to the conviction that the evidence completely failed in substantiating the alleged charge. He referred to the evidence of Mr. Malone in respect to the celebrated statement Q.; that gentleman said, he produced an account which showed the amount of public money that Captain Smales was *supposed* to have in his hands; that was the strongest evidence against the defendant; and if it could be borne out it would only amount to, what was known under the old law, embezzlement, which under the Penal Code was called by the new name of criminal misappropriation. What did Serjeant Bennett say? Why, that the account was prepared under his direction by a clerk, and that he was acting under Mr. Malone's orders in so doing; the figures were taken by him from the Pay Office books and that Mr. Malone was responsible. So that it was proved that the original document of which Q. was only a copy had been prepared on the authority of Mr. Malone. The Parsee clerk of the Divisional Pay Office at Mhow, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, knew nothing whatever of the document. Colonel Prior stated in his evidence that he knew nothing of alleged defalcations, except from this statement, which for all that was known to the contrary might be as groundless as was the charge that was brought against the defendant. The evidence adduced in respect to this document Q, came to this, that Mr. Malone *supposed* it to be an account of public money shewing a deficiency, and on this mere supposition all the charges against the defendant were based. The learned gentleman stigmatised the conduct of the Government in instituting the charge against his client as being altogether petty and disgraceful; and added that it was no less petty and disgraceful to attempt to force a Regimental Paymaster to pass his accounts in a public Police Court; such a course having never before been adopted. The Bombay Government ought to have hesitated before they, on the strength of a telegram, sanctioned those proceedings. That telegram had never been produced in Court either by Mr. Shaw Stewart or by the counsel for the prosecution: it should be borne in mind from what source that telegram originated, it was from Major General Farrel, and Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, the avowed enemies of the defendant, and was, doubtless, intended to condemn and blast the character of Captain Smales, and to prevent him from going home and laying his case before the authorities at the Horse Guards. The prosecution had its origin in a false telegram. The learned counsel said he could well imagine the process of the concoction of the telegram. When the information reached Colonel Crawley, in a corner of the compound of Major General Farrell, how Colonel Crawley immediately proceeded to the quarters of the Major General and informed him that Smales had absconded to Bombay, and had got, as Malone informed him, 20,000 Rs. with him belonging to the public. Then the telegrams were despatched not only to Bombay but to the Police on the road, which resulted in Captain Smales being arrested on his way to Bombay, and then when they found out their mistake he was released. But the trap was laid to catch him in Bombay. What was the conduct of the defendant when he arrived in Bombay; he went immediately and reported himself to the Military Finance authorities, and what did those gentlemen do in the matter? Why, they gave him a clean bill; and he went on board the mail steamer as he had an undoubted right to do. There could be no doubt that the charge was brought against him by Colonel Crawley for the purpose of detaining him here, and thus prevent the Queen from ordering an enquiry into his case in England, where it could not be properly laid before Her Majesty by any other person; and thus preventing him from obtaining that redress which the public consider him to be fully entitled to. Referring to the document Q the learned Counsel said it was prepared at the request of the defendant by Mr. Malone after he (the defendant) had left Mhow and was proved to have been the production of half an hour! It bore on the face of it, all the appearance of having been hastily prepared, and it certainly could not have been compared with the various vouchers required, some of which were in different parts of India and others in England. This production of Serjeant Bennett's which had taken him half an hour was what the famous telegram had been concocted from, all had been deduced from the calculations of half an hour. An alteration had been made on the debit side of the account, in the office of the Government solicitor. Certain amounts of money had been carefully debited to the defendant while corresponding items on the credit side of the account had not been put down. If it was right to debit the defendant with assets surely it was equally just and right that he should be credited with the debts paid out. The defendant had not been credited with the 13,000 Rs. which had been written off by the Divisional Paymaster, which, if deducted from the 24,000 Rs. would leave only 11,000 Rs. As this discrepancy had taken place where, asked the learned gentleman, was the guarantee that other items had not been equally vitiated in a similar manner. The 23,000 Rs. received by Mr. Malone was not found on the credit side of the account. There were many other items (enumerated by Mr. Scoble) which, if taken into account, would show that the alleged deficiency was very small indeed. Then as to the defendant having left Mhow with empty coffers and the contraction of debts they were probably as groundless as the other suppositions. From the evidence produced it was proved that Regiments were allowed to overdraw from the Divisional Paymaster so long as they did not exceed their outstandings, and it must be remembered that up to the time in question there were upwards of Rs. 10,000 outstanding. Had it not been for the removal of the Divisional Pay Office from Mhow there was no doubt that Major Scott would have continued to advance money to the regiment on the strength of their outstandings. There would be no doubt that the parties had been actuated by malice in prompting the Government to institute proceedings against the defendant. The story of his having absconded from Mhow was simply ridiculous, for it was well known that he left in the public mail cart and that his intended departure was well known to all his brother officers at the station. It was likewise well known that he was going to Europa for the purpose of laying his case personally before the home authorities. No one attempted to stop him at that time although there was ample opportunity to have done so had such a course been warranted, as he remained in Mhow for three days after the sentence of the Court Martial was read to him. That was the proper time that the charge should have been preferred against him. No request had been made to him to stay there, and it was not until he was on his road to Bombay that the concoction of the charge was thought of. All the witnesses examined by the learned counsel for the prosecution exonerated the defendant from any such charge. The Committee of paymastership never called upon the defendant to pass his accounts, there had been nothing of the kind. Colonel Prior, the President of that committee, said, that no such summons could have been issued to the defendant unless it was sent through him, and that none had been sent. What, then was the object of keeping Captain Smales here; it was obviously to prevent him from seeking justice in England. Government had endeavoured to necessitate him, by an act of cruelty, to pass his accounts in a Police Court. In regard to the hoondies transmitted to the Oriental Bank, and which had been made so much of by the learned gentleman who conducted the prosecution, the whole affair turned out to be very paltry indeed; except the sum of £50 which had been remitted to England, the whole of the amount had been proved to have been paid on account of officers, and for the discharge of regimental bills; and instead of, as every one expected, a large amount being shown to the credit of the defendant, it appeared that there was a balance against him of Rs. 98 on the books of the Bank. Then, as to the tale of large sums of money, amounting to some Rs. 30,000 having been brought away by him, it was simply preposterous, as it would take a train of carts to have conveyed that amount in specie. The conduct of the defendant had been straightforward throughout the whole affair, for after having reported his arrival to the Military Finance authorities in Bombay, he secured his passage in the mail steamer which was going to leave for Europe. Then he exposed through the Public press the scandalous manner in which he had been arrested on his way to Bombay. This conduct was more like the conduct of an old soldier who was determined to vindicate his character, and to seek redress from injuries received, than the sneaking conduct of a man absconding from the consequences of illegal practices. This treatment of the defendant did not say much for the manner in which the Government treated public servants, like the defendant, who had served them for thirty-two years and upwards. The *prima facie* guilt or innocence of the defendant was the only question for His Worship to decide. It showed the animus of his enemies at Mhow by the manner in which the defendant was treated, while he was defending himself against the charges brought against him before Court Martial for insubordination to a Commanding Officer, whom it was only wonderful that any officer at all could be subordinate under, in the appointment of a committee to enquire into certain matters. The report of that committee which was favorable to the defendant was made and sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who wrote to the defendant expressing his satisfaction with it. That report must have been gall and wormwood to Colonel Crawley, and it was doubtless on the occasion when he was obliged to transmit that report under his covering letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and in all probability with the same pen and ink that he penned that infamous regimental order, prohibiting any of the non-commissoned officers to approach the compound of the defendant, and directing the removal of the pay office to Mr. Malone's quarters. He (Mr. Scoble) had no desire to pass any reflection on Mr. Malone, who no doubt had done his duty to the best of his ability, and conscientiously, but the accounts did not appear to have given so much satisfaction as before, they were not considered to be so clear and smooth as when under the control of the defendant. That fact was proved by the evidence of Major Scott who said that the accounts were all right up to the end of June. The defendant came before His Worship not only without an imputation on his character, but with the verdict of the committee in his favour. The evidence entirely failed to substantiate the charge against him, but, on the contrary, it showed that his conduct had been straightforward in every respect. The whole of the charge against him rested on the document Q. It was probable that a good accountant might have shewn that there was an apparent balance against him in the account, but the accounts had never been subjected to that test. It would be very surprising if a paymaster could have balanced his accounts if placed in the same position as the defendant. Major Scott stated that he himself was allowed six months to make up his accounts, while the defendant had not been allowed so much as a day, in fact he had never been called upon to do so at all. Mr. Scoble then proceeded to comment on the conduct of the Government, and expressed his opinion that their act had been improvident, and showed great want of foresight, they ought not to have acted on the information of a telegram only. The proper course would have been to have called upon Captain Smales to render his accounts to a public officer, they would have been fully justified in doing that. The Finance Department should have been called upon to detain him while the accounts were produced, but that was not done. The defendant goes on board the steamer and is not stopped until late on the Sunday. The learned gentleman appealed to His Worship and said, that the Government had no more right to consideration at his hands than a common Bungay, they must make out their case, and that it was his duty (the Magistrate) to see that parties brought before him, were so brought on good and sufficient grounds. The Government had certainly failed to prove their case. The conduct of the defendant had been perfectly straightforward, he had served Her Majesty faithfully for thirty-two years. The learned gentleman concluded a long and able address by calling upon His Worship to carefully and impartially weigh the whole of the evidence, and impressed upon him that the defendant was entitled to public sympathy, and that the public demanded that sympathy.

Mr. Dunbar replied in a somewhat discursive manner to some remarks made by Mr. Scoble on a portion of the evidence of some of the witnesses. He then expressed his opinion that there was sufficient evidedce to justify His Worship in sending up the case for trial before the High Court.

His Worship said that he would look carefully over the whole of the depositions, and give his decision on Friday.

Thursday, 4th Sept. 1862.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Embezzling.—Henry Davis, a seaman of the ship *Wings of the Wind*, was charged with embezzling a quantity of beer, part of the cargo of the said ship on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. Thomas Steere, third officer of the *Wings of the Wind*, said,—On the 17th August while at sea on the passage to Bombay, I went down in 'tween decks for'ard and saw the prisoner coming out of the hold. The next day at one o'clock I went down in the hold with a bull's-eye light and there saw a cask with a spile in it and a pannikin underneath, but there was nothing in the pannikin. On Wednesday the 19th I went down again and stopped there, and at a quarter to one o'clock I saw Davis (the prisoner) come down in the hold and drink a pannakin of beer, which he took from the cask. He then put some more in the pannikin and drank it. I then spoke to him and said "you should'nt have drank it off, you should have left me a drop." He said it was done now and it could'nt be helped. At 2 o'clock the prisoner was called aft. The beer that he drank was part of the cargo. I took the pannikin up to the Captain, but it was empty, but there was a smell of beer about it.

Captain William Wylie, master of the ship said,—A report was made to me on the day in question, at sea by Mr. Steere. In consequence of which I called the prisoner aft and accused him of stealing the beer, he brought the pannikin with him. He denied it.

The prisoner denied the charge.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until this day (Friday.)

Theft.—Ryalchund Suggon was charged with theft in a human dwelling in stealing from one Lillachund Abeechund one silver waist-chain and thirty-seven rupees five annas and one pie.

From the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecutor, it appeared that on the night of the 3rd instant, the prosecutor went to bed at his house in Wittulwaddy, placing a silver waist-chain and Rs. 37-5-1 in his dhotur which he placed under his pillow, and then went to sleep. About one o'clock on the following morning the prisoner came to the house, and on knocking at the door was admitted. At about five o'clock that morning one of the witnesses, the prosecutor's uncle, was awoke by a woman calling the prisoner by name, when he arose and went out for a short time, and the woman drew their attention to two turbans which were lying on the second landing. The prisoner then brought both the turbans into the room, one of them belonged to the witness and the other one to the prisoner. The prosecutor then woke up and complained of having lost his waist-chain and the money. The prisoner was asked if had taken them, but he denied all knowledge of them. A Police sepoy was then called and said to the prisoner and the witness "if you have taken them give them up;" the prisoner at first denied having taken it, but subsequently admitted having done so, and then pointed out where it was concealed in the rafters of the house.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for trial this day.

35. Wamon Sadasewjee *vs.* Nurrotumdass Madowdass and another.
37. Mooljee Tricumdass *vs.* Mooljee Jewraz and others.
38. Ruttonsey Bhimjee *vs.* Gungbae widow, and others.
39. Shah Maisey Sewjee *vs.* Thucker Goculdass Tejpall.
40. Hormusjee Temuljee *vs.* Jehangeer Framjee.

INDIAN.

POONA.

Departure of the 22nd Regt. N. I.—This Regiment will leave Poona in two divisions for Bombay, where they will embark for China.

The first, or Head Quarters Division, told off for the steamer *Coromandel*, leave to-night at 10 o'clock by train; and the Left Division, told off for the ship *Coleroon*, will leave to-morrow [Thursday], by train, at 10 p. m.—*Deccan Herald, August 3.*

Mr. Draper's Lecture.—Professor Draper gave his fourth Lecture on "How to teach Arithmetic" on Saturday evening. In previous lectures he had gone through the four rules, simple and compound, noticing what seemed worthy of observation, explaining what required explanation, and showing how this part of arithmetic should be taught, and the pupil might now, he observed, be carried to Vulgar Fractions; but before taking him to Fractions, it would be desirable to make him apply his knowledge of the four rules to the solution of suitable arithmetical questions. The lecturer then gave several examples, and showed how they should be worked, pointing out what part of the solutions depended upon reasoning, and what upon mere calculation. Having given some examples which required little more than a simple calculation, he proposed a question, in which he said the calculating part was very easy, but which called for the exercise of the reasoning powers in a considerable degree. "An equal number of men, women, and boys earned £8 5s. in six days; each man earned 1s. 4d., each woman 10d., and each boy 4d. a day; how many were there of each?" On examining this question it will be seen, he said, that the whole earnings for *six* days is given, while we are told the sum earned by each man, woman, and boy in *one* day. The first thing then will be to make the *time* the same, six days or one day, and it will be simpler to make the time one day. By calculating we find that the aggregate earnings in one day of an equal number of men, women, and boys were £1-7-6, and since the number of men, women, and boys is the same, the whole body of labourers can be formed into a number of companies or sets, each set or company consisting of one man, one woman, and one boy; and the number of these companies is evidently the same as the number of men, women, and boys: hence if we can ascertain how many such companies there are, the question will be solved. Now the sum earned by a man is 1s. 4d., by a woman 10d., by a boy 4d., hence the sum earned in a day by one such company is 2s. 6d., and the whole sum earned in a day is £1-7-6, therefore to find how many such companies there are, we must ascertain how many 2s. 6ds. there are in £1-7-6. The lecturer then showed by calculation that there were eleven such companies; that the answer was eleven; that there were eleven men, eleven women, and eleven boys. It would be seen that in this question there was a great deal of reasoning; the reasoning might be carried on very rapidly in the minds of some, but still it was considerable and took a long time to describe. Professor Draper then proceeded to show how certain questions might be solved *logically*, and how the solutions might be exhibited in a form that would show the different steps of the reasoning. At the present stage of the pupil's progress it would be necessary, he said, to select questions that were not too difficult, and such as did not involve fractions; and he took some examples that he found in books on Arithmetic under the head of Proportion, and explained at some length how such questions might be made to call forth the reasoning powers. "If 63 loads of hay can be bought for £180, how many can be bought for £100?" This question he first wrote thus—

loads		£
63 can be bought for	....	180
? Do. Do.	....	100

and observing that it was necessary to proceed logically from £180 to £100, he described the necessary steps in the reasoning, and the solution finally stood thus—

loads		£
63 can be bought for	....	180
7 Do. do.	....	20
35 Do. do.	....	100

The solution of the question, "How much must be given for 25 dozen of wine at the rate of £176 for 80 dozen?" he exibited thus—

£176 for 80 dozen.
£ 11 ,, 5 ,,
£ 55 ,, 25 ,,

It was seen, he said, that 80 and 25 had a common factor 5; 5, therefore, served as a stepping stone from one to the other. The question "If 27 men can do a piece of work in 14 days, working 10 hours a day, how many hours a day must 24 boys work in order to complete the same in 45 days, the work of a boy being half that of a man?" was somewhat complicated, and required a little preparation before it could be put in form; but it was easy to see that according to the question 24 boys were equivalent to 12 men; he then proceeded to solve the question, and exhibited the different steps, as in the examples we have given above. In giving to a boy such questions as these, the kind and form of the questions should be varied, the lecturer remarked, for, if many of the same kind were given, the boy might form for himself a *rule*, and learn to bring out the answers without much exercise of the reasoning faculty. The object of this logical method of working examples was to exercise the reason; it was not recommended merely as a means of obtaining the answers to questions. Professor Draper then showed how to apply some of the exercises in calculation, that he had previously given, to Multiplication and Division; and he explained a method of performing the operation of Division, by which a long sum in Long Division might be worked with little more than half the usual number of figures. Before the close of his lecture, Professor Draper addressed his audience to the following effect. Having arrived, he said, at a convenient point to make a pause, he would do so, and would give his hearers time to think on what had been advanced; there was, indeed, much that was interesting in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the higher parts of Arithmetic, and that portion of the science he might make the subject of some lectures before the present Session terminated; but he had said enough to show how he would have arithmetic taught; it should be the object of the teacher to make the student understand what he was doing, to induce him to think, and to exercise the reasoning faculty. Arithmetic, as it was the part of the subject that was first entered upon, might be regarded as the foundation of Mathematics; indeed on Arithmetic and Geometry, the science of number, and the science of figure, the whole of Mathemetics rested; and if a boy was taken through Arithmetic in the way recommended, and was taught three books of Euclid thoroughly, much would have been done towards educating him, he would have been taught to use his reason, and he would be able to grapple with questions that might present themselves to him in the business of life; or, if he perused the study of Mathematics, his progress in the higher branches would be much more easy in consequence of the good foundation that had been laid. The above is only an outline of the lecture, which occupied more than an hour in the delivery, and, of course, we have not been able to give the explanations so fully as they were given by the lecturer.—*Id.*

BELGAUM.

A General Court Martial has, as our readers are doubtless aware, been ordered to assemble tomorrow at Belgaum for the trial of an officer attached to the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and as the subject matter of the charges preferred against him by his Commanding officer, Major Gell, is no longer any secret, we shall be excused from taking prominent notice of them in these columns. The officer about to be brought to trial is Captain Nugent Kirkland, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 10th Native Infantry at Kolapore, and the charges laid against him have been framed on the representations of Lieutenant Robert Durham Anstruther, of the 10th Native Infantry under the following circumstances. It appears that some time ago the officers of the Regiment were invited by the native officers to an entertainment given in their Lines, at which Capt. Kirkland and Lieut. Anstruther attended, and that during the evening Captain Kirkland happened accidentally to touch one of the native officers with his boot, for which he immediately apologised as any getleman under the same circumstances would have done. Mr. Anstruther, who was a chum of Capt. Kirkland's, and was living in the same bungalow with him at Kolapore, where the regiment is stationed, upon this took the extraordinary and by no means friendly course of reporting the untoward occurrence, and the apology, at a late hour on the same night to the Adjutant of the regiment, and immediately afterwards went home and commenced a violent altercation with Capt. Kirkland, who we may state is one of the most quiet and estimable men in the service—in the course of which he assaulted that gentleman, who was in bed at the time, and shamefully ill-used him. Capt. Kirkland at once reported the circumstance to the Adjutant, who, we understand, placed both officers under arrest. A Court of Enquiry was ordered, and in consequence of what then transpired, Capt. Kirkland and Mr. Anstruther were allowed the option of sending in their papers and retiring from the service, or standing a Court Martial. Mr. Anstruther has elected the second alternative, and he is no longer a member of the military service, but Capt. Kirkland has, very rightly, as we think, chosen to submit himself to the ordeal of a Court Martial.

The foregoing are the facts of the case as they have been communicated to us by one who is personally acquainted with all the circumstances, and we certainly must say, if they are correctly stated, that we feel extremely surprised that Capt. Kirkland should be subjected to the indiguity and annoyance inseparable from a trial before a Court Martial. His conduct does not appear to us to have been in any way improper. It cannot, surely, be considered a dishonorable act that he apologised to the native officer who was offended in the manner described. These officers all bear Commissions, and wear the same uniform as their European comrades in arms, and it would certainly not be good policy to make it appear to them that they are unworthy of the consideration of gentlemen. So far from being held blameworthy for having on the instant made that amend which every man of gentlemanly feeling would voluntarily propose, we consider Capt. Kirkland's conduct on the occasion was most praiseworthy.

The extraordinary and outrageous conduct of Mr. Anstruther is perfectly unaccountable, unless that he was out of his senses when he made the violent and unprovoked assault upon Captain Kirkland. Had he elected to be tried by a Court Martial, the result must have been fatal to his commission, and there would have been little sympathy on his account; but we are quite at a loss to understand why or wherefore Capt. Kirkland should be subjected to this indignity. He is an officer of thirteen years' standing, and the loss of his commission would be fatal to his propects in life. We have, however, every confidence in the honorable tribunal on whose verdict his fate depends, that it will afford to him every opportunity for setting his conduct right in the view of his brother officers of this Army; and, if the occasion should call for it, which as we are at present informed seems scarcely probable, that it will temper Justice with Mercy.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 3.

PUNJAUB.

Major General Cunynghame, C. B. Commanding the Lahore Division, has, we regret to say, been compelled by ill-health to proceed to Murree for change.—*Lahore Chronicle, August* 27.

For some time past cholera has prevailed among the native inhabitants of the city of Lahore, and three deaths have occurred among the Christian population of Anarkullee. Within the last two or three days the disease has broken out in the 19th Foot and Royal Artillery at Meean Meer, but not many fatal cases have occurred. The troops are now encamped at a distance from Cantonment, but we would venture to suggest that they should make occasional journeys up and down the railway line between Lahore and Umritsur, for we are satisfied that rapidity of travelling not only exhilerates the spirits, but passing through the air with speed will have as good an effect as the use of any chemical disinfectant.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, 5th *August.*—"It is ascertained from a letter received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from Candahar that the Ameer on his arrival at Subzwar was very warmly received by the chiefs of that place, and was presented with valuable gifts. The Ameer in return had granted khilluts to the respective Chiefs and Khans of Subzwar. The Ameer had warned the Sirdars, and Khans of his camp that he, the Ameer, was to march from Subzwar to Heerat within a week.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had scarcely done with the above letter when an urzee was received from the contractor of Kuttah Awaz in which he informed the governor that the Ghilzaie people of Kuttah Awaz, about whose conduct he had reported to the governor once before had collected a number of men of their tribe, had openly rebelled, and had killed four sepoys of the thana, and had taken the rest prisoners.

6th *August.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been given to understand that letters had been received from the sons of Auleejah Khal Mohamed Khan, Fokulzie, from the Ameer's camp, along with the letters of the merchants from Heerat, ordered the letters to be brought from the Auleejah's house, and was very much pleased when he perused the following:—

"We with the Ameer's camp have arrived at Baynbang, a place one march this side of Heerat, quite safe, and expect to leave for Heerat shortly. We are free from the unbearable heat of Furrah, although we have much trouble here to get corn, grass and other supplies. Mohamed Suddeek Khan, Lodeen, a relative of Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, who is one of the Chiefs of Heerat, and who has got charge of the gates of that place, has written to the Ameer to the effect that he would give over charge of the gates of Heerat to the Ameer or his officers the moment the Ameer arrived before Heerat."

7*th August.*—Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan ordered Utta Mohamed Khan Ishuck Ubbassee to leave, with four hundred Jazailchees, and three hundred sowars for Kutta Awaz. The son of Mohamed Moorad Khan with his two hundred sepoys and six hundred mercenaries was also desired to accompany the Ishuk Ubbasee. The above detachment left Cabool for Kutta Awaz about twelve to-day. The governor, turning towards Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, read out to him the following letter, which he had received from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, from Saneedee, a place one march that side of Subzwar on the Heerat road. "On our arrival at Saneedee, the Chiefs and Khans of the different places in the vicinity of Heerat waited on the Ameer, and having presented their nuzurs, received khillats. Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeck Khan, as ordered by the Ameer, with two Battalions, one thousand sowars, and four guns, has left Saneedee, and has pitched his camp one march this side of Heerat. The Ameer has quietly gone and joined Sirdar Ruffeek Khan's camp, and has left all the camp in my charge with instructions to wait here until further orders. The Ameer's object in leaving the camp behind is not to expose his troops to the heat, and besides this it is very likely that Heerat would fall into his hand like Furrah.

8*th August.*—Another Ambassador from the Bookhara court has arrived to-day. Mirza Ahmed Khan, as directed by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, went out to receive the Ambassador, and took him to the fort of the Sirdar.

The Ambassador attended the durbar, and on being asked by the governor the object of his embassy, he stated that as the king of Bookhara had taken Kokan, and had placed Khoodayar Khan, on the throne of that place he had returned to his capital, and had sent him with the happy news to Cabool. While Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan, was thus talking with the Ambassador, a news-letter was received from the Ameer's camp. The moment the Sirdar glanced over it, he broke up the durbar and retired to the Seraglio. A little while after Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, and a few other Khans went to the governor to enquire how things went on in the Ameer's camp.

9*th August.*—The following, contents of the news-letter received by the governor the other day, is ascertained, and authenticated by the Paish Khidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan. "When the Ameer's camp had arrived within one march from Heerat, and arrangements had been completed to march on that place, Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, with four thousand Jumshadee sowars, whom he had collected from Dabnow Heerat, and other places, and with four thousand Infantry from Char Eemagh, marched from Heerat, with the intention of surprising the Ameer. Sooltan Ahmed Jan having meditated a night attack, had ordered his infantry to conceal themselves close to the Ameer's camp, and with four thousand sowars, he all of a sudden attacked the Ameer's troops. At first the Jumshadee sowars began to cut up the Ameer's Cavalry, but when the Ameer was informed, and his troops were ready, the Jumshadees were so beaten and cut up that they fled. While the Jumshadee sowars were retreating and the Ameer's Cavalry were pursuing them, the four thousand Infantry who had kept themselves hidden made a rush towards the Ameer's camp and commenced firing. This trick of Sooltan Ahmed Jan was very successful, a confusion took place in the Ameer's camp, and the fire from the matchlocks, &c. of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's Infantry played such mischief that the Ameer was compelled to retreat. Sooltan Ahmed Jan with his troops returned to Heerat. It was also written in the news-letter that Sirdar Nuzzur Mohamed Khan, brother of Sirdar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan, Shaik Meer Boghmanee, the Koomadan, Pulwee Loohoogaree, the Koomadan and some other Khans had been killed, besides a number of other men who had been killed and wounded in the action. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had told Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan to keep the news a secret until further advices were received." Two or three merchants have also received their letters, but they have not been made public.

10*th August.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered four hundred sepoys of his own battalion, with two camel guns, first to march to Kutta Awaz, and then to Goorbund and Shaikh Allee. From Shaikh Allee news has been received to the effect that the rebels of that place had submitted and had applied to the Hakim for pardon. The Hakim has been ordered not to forgive them until they had paid two thousand rupees as a fine. Four merchants arrived from Tashkurghan, it is ascertained that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had sent one of his Khans with ten sowars to Bookhara with the welcome news of the fall of Furrah.

11*th August.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, with some other Khans, was going to the garden of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and Quazee Mohamed Jan his servant was with him. The Governor desired the Quazee to show his horses paces. As the horse was very strong and wicked, the Quazee could not govern him, the horse ran away, and would have killed the nephew of Ghoolam Hussan Khan, had he not been quick in moving himself out of the way. When Quazee Mohomed Jan passed by him, he passed the following hints:—'If you don't know how to ride, what is the use of your showing yourself.' The Quazee got out of humour when he heard this, and drew his sword. He very nearly wounded the nephew of Ghoolam Hussan Khan. Had it not been for Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, who came to the spot and ordered the man to be taken prisoner he would have done it. The moment Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan reached the garden he first ordered the nephew of Ghoolam Hussan Khan to be well beaten and then both his ears to be cut off. By Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's passing this sentence, almost all the Khans of Cabool are displeased with him, and have conjointly reported the subject, to the Ameer Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan, has also been informed of the Governor's treatment towards his deputy's relative.

12*th August.*—It is ascertained by letters received from Toorkistan that about five hundred Ulmanees of the Oozbuk tribe had crossed the river, and had arrived at Kotul Ubdoge, and were preparing themselves to go towards Tashkurghan and Bulkh to plunder the travellers, Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, having been informed of their doings, ordered four thousand sowars to march after them. A skirmish had taken place between the Ulmanees and the sowars of Ufzul Khan, in which the Oosbuks were beaten, and made to take to their heels. Twenty Oozbuks had been taken prisoners and sent to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan.

News having been received to the effect that the cholera was prevailing at Peshawur, the Kafla, intended for Peshawur was waiting in Cabool until good accounts were received from that place."—*Delhi Gazette, August* 30.

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Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

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Ginger Wine of superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

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Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13	per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8	,,

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—Sept. 5, 1862.

LIVERPOOL, 16*th August*.

WE have received the following telegram viâ Calcutta : communication viâ Galle being still interrupted :—

Cotton advanced three-eighth penny per pound. Animated Market—large sales.

WE have been favored with the following private telegram :—

LIVERPOOL, 16*th August*.

Broach (Cotton) per *Morning Light* sold at 13¼d. Market firm.

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